

পদকপতক।

মঙ্গল হইয়াছে
মূল্য ৩০ টাকা।
পাঠ্যপুস্তক বন্ধন।

মঙ্গল হইয়াছে
মূল্য ৩০ টাকা।
পাঠ্যপুস্তক বন্ধন।

Half Price Half Price.

Rare Opportunity
Unexpected offer.
Don't miss This Chance



It will never come again.
The lever Ry. Regulator
Watch with a fancy chain
and Rubber Stamp Rs. 4-4.
Nickel keyless open face medium size strong
accurate and perfect time keeper. Guaranteed for
3 years. Purchaser of the watch will get one fancy
gilted chain and a rubber stamp of his name with paid
and a phial of Ink free of charge. Postage and packing
ans. 12 extra.

EASTERN WATCH CO.
Lallabazar Square, Calcutta.

NEW-YORK

LIFE INSURANCE CO.
PURELY MUTUAL
ESTABLISHED 1815.

Over 300,000 Policy-holders.
Resident Board for India, Burma
AND
Ceylon.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON, Esq., Admin-
istrator-General of Bengal.

W. GARTH, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

C. H. JOUBERT, Esq., M. D., Brigade
Surgeon, Lt. Colonel.

Bankers:

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Co.
I.D.

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and
China.

(with which fixed deposits are kept for
protection of Policy-holders.)

Resident Manager:

GEORGE LANE ANDERSON, Esq.,
8, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

SUMMARY OF FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL
REPORT.

Assets on the 31st Janu-
ary, 1898 ... £4,295,152

Liabilities ... £37,760,974

Surplus ... £3,534,178

Do. in reserve ... £3,332,495

Total Income 1898 ... £8,599,400

The Company's Accumulation Policy grants:

(1) Annual Loans.

(2) Is incontestable after one year.

(3) Has no restrictions whatever.

(4) Allows a grace of one month in pay-
ment of premiums.

(6) Gives security and proves a good
investment.

For rates of premium, and different plans
of insurance, please refer to our prospectus.

In selecting a company there are certain
principles which serve as a guide to an in-
telligent choice. The principal requirements
are:—

1. Age.—Implying stability.

The "New-York" was established in 1845.

2. Magnitude.—Implying public con-
fidence.

The Accumulated funds of the "New-York"
are £4,295,152 and its report is filed with
favourable results with 82 Governments.

3. Surplus.—Implying safety.

The surplus of the "New-York"
are £6,866,673.

4. Mutuality.—Implying cheapness
and Liberality.

The "New-York" is purely mutual, all
profits belong to the Policy-holders.

The Accumulation Policies give the largest
results of any.

THE NEW-YORK LIFE is the only large Life
Insurance Company that makes its annual Report
early in January, upon the basis of Paid for Business,
and publishes a full and complete Statement of how and
where the policy-holders' money is invested.

Apply for full particulars to
THE RESIDENT MANAGER,
OR TO
RAM LAL BANERJEE,
Agent,
44, Shambuk or Street, Calcutta.

THE INDIAN BRAIN AND NERVE TONIC.

EDWARD'S

MOONDIE ESSENCE.

(Spharantus Indicus.)

This is a convenient preparation of a well-known,
old and established invaluable Indian remedy used by
Native Physicians for the last ten centuries as a
special & general Alternative Tonic,
Brain and Nerve Strengthening, BLOOD
Purifier & Special Depurant.

DOSE:—A tea spoonful in a little water three times
a day, an hour or so before meals. For children from
15 to 30 drops. Price per Bottle, Rs. 2-0-0.

DIET should be light and nourishing; hot and highly
spiced dishes and spirituous liquors should be avoided.

WE caution the public against spurious imita-
tions; an indubitable proof of its popularity and the
valuable properties of the original preparation. Please
observe that our signature in red ink is given across
each label.

From J. J. D. Esq., Surgeon, 4-5-5-5.—"The Moondie,
Essence has done me a deal of good, and I shall re-
commend it to my friends. It has a most wonderful
effect on the nervous system and is really a Brain
Strengthening. Please send me per V. P. P. two more
bottles. You are at liberty to publish this, but pray
use my initials only."

PREPARED (ONLY) BY E. J. LARSEN & Co.,
MEDICAL HALL, 11, BARRACKS.

সর্পাঘাতের চিকিৎসা।

৬ষ্ঠ সংস্করণ।

মূল্য পাঁচ আনা মাত্র। ডাকমাণ্ডল অর্ধ আনা।

এই পুস্তক-লিখিত-প্রণালী অমৃতের চিকিৎসা।

করিলে সর্পদষ্ট ব্যক্তি কখনই মরিবে না। ইহার

চিকিৎসা প্রণালী এত সহজ এবং পুস্তকের

ভাষা এত সরল, যে জ্ঞানোন্মত্তেরা পর্যন্তও এই

পুস্তক পাঠ করিয়া অনায়াসে চিকিৎসা করিতে

পারে। গ্রন্থকার ত্রিংশৎ বৎসর বাত এই প্রণালী

অমৃতের অনেক সর্পদষ্ট ব্যক্তিকে নিজহস্তে

চিকিৎসা করিয়া আত্মা করিয়াছেন, এবং অসং-
খ্যেও আরাম করিতে দেখিয়াছেন।

এই সকল কারণে প্রাতি গৃহে ইহার এক এক

খানি পুস্তক রাখা এবং বালক বালিকাদিগকে

অন্যান্য পুস্তকের সহিত ইহা পাঠ করান

বিশেষ কর্তব্য।

শ্রীগোপাললাল ঘোষ।

অমৃতবাজার পত্রিকা আফিস, কলিকাতা।

বিজ্ঞাপন।

মহামাতা মহাপ্রাণী ভারতেশ্বরীর হীরক-
জুবিলি উপলক্ষে—

সৌম্যপ্রকারে মূল্য হ্রাস।

বার্ষিক মূল্য মায় ডাকমাণ্ডল

অসমর্থ পক্ষে অর্ধ মূল্য

কেবল এক সংগ্রহ ব্যক্তি এই সুবিধা পাইবেন।

শ্রীমদ্রাধি ভট্টাচার্য—বার্ষিক সম্পাদক।

১৩নং শিবনারায়ণ দণ্ডের গলি, কলিকাতা।

THE BOOK YOU WANT!!!

Or, an Easy road to Fortune.

A storehouse of practical knowledge. It contains
hundreds of most valuable recipes for manufacturing
the most useful articles too numerous to mention
here. Every educated native of India should possess
a copy, as it will prove a true friend and a sure guide
in his battle of life. By following the directions
given in this Book and by steady application and
industry you can build up a fortune for yourself in
a few years. Post-free per V. P. P. Rs. 1-2.

A VERY INTERESTING BOOK

The Indian Nights,

Being masterly essays on Hindu Religion, giving
an insight into the inner meanings of Durga Puja
and other abstruse subjects and short notes on the
life of the great Buddha and the world famed Sakun-
tala of Kalidasa. Re. 1, offered for As. 70.

A Romance in Real Life

Bristling with Startling Incidents and active horrors.
A Story of hairbreadth escapes and desperate
fights, of conflagration and mutilation, being memoirs
of the celebrated dacoit chief.

Tantia Bhil

Price cloth bound by V. P. P. Re. 1.
BROJO HURRY DUTT,
25-2, Grey Street, Calcutta.

AWARDED a higher class certificate for excel-

lent Medical preparation at the Test of D.
Indian by Sir Rivers Thompson (Lt. Gov. of
Bengal) President of the Calcutta Exhibition on
83-84

SWEET EMULSION

DISCOVERED AND SO NAMED
By Dr. H. W. JONES, M.D., M.R.C.S., London.
This is an excellent and innocuous preparation,
sweet to the palate universally known as preferable
to Cod-Liver Oil and Sarsaparilla, having great
nutritive and blood purifying qualities & guaran-
teed to cure—Piles, Rheumatism, Chronic Gonorr-
hea, Emaciation, Diabetes, Spermatorrhea, and
all other diseases of dyspeptic nature, and impuri-
ties of the blood. Price 8 oz. phial Re 1-8, pack-
ing 4 annas, each.

Dr. Hope's Pills for Debility.

This unrivalled medicine has never been known
to fail for nervous debility, premature decay
of vitality, loss of manhood and memory, want
of strength and energy. It also revives the
drooping and languishing spirit of the desper-
ate, imparts tone and vigour to the weak
frame. In short, it makes one healthy and
happy, adds joy and bliss to the conjugal life.
Price for 2 weeks' use Re 2-4 with packing.
Sold only by DR. J. GOOPTA & CO.

Chemists and Dispensaries.

Towa Pharmacy—No. 181 2, Dhurumtola Street,
Calcutta. Mofussil ditto—Tollygunj, Calcutta.

M. BHATTACHARYA & CO.'S

OPTIC & L. STORE.

Perfect Brazilian Pebbles.

SPECTACLES.

Steel frames ... Rs. Nickel ... Rs.

Nickel Twist ... 7 Silver ... 32

Pince Guit ... 9 Gold ... 2

On receipt of Rs. 10, as deposit, we will send
our test glasses.

Any one wishing to have perfectly suited specta-
cles, is requested to sit to his age, at what distance
from the eyes he can read distinctly, if he has used
spectacles, if so, for what length of time. All sorts
of repairs undertaken. Opticist's prescription promp-
tly served. Mofussil orders per V. P. P. Price list
free. Agents required in all parts of India without
any deposit.

M BHATTACHARYA & Co.

Head Office—11, Bonfield's Lane.

Opticians.

Opticians.

Opticians.

Opticians.

Opticians.

Opticians.

Opticians.

Opticians.

Opticians.

Opticians.

Opticians.

Opticians.

Opticians.

Opticians.

Opticians.

Opticians.

Opticians.

Opticians.

Opticians.

GONORRHOEA DROPS.

Wonderful Discovery.

DISCOVERED by an eminent American physician
and recognized by the latest edition of the
American Pharmacopoeia as the only safe, sure and
miraculous remedy for

GONORRHOEA AND GLEET

Of any description and in either sex. Acute cases
are cured in three days and chronic cases in a week's
time.

The cure is permanent and radical.

It relieves the patient promptly from the most dis-
tressing symptoms.

Value returned in Case of Failure.

To ensure a permanent and radical cure the
Calcutta patients are requested to see the Doctor,
Mofussil patients should, when ordering for a phial,
write in detail the nature of the disease.

Price Rs. 2-8 per phial; V. P. P. As. 6 extra

DR. H. BISWAS,
11, Annanda Chatterjee's Lane Bag-bazar,
Calcutta.

P. GOVIN & CO.

OPTICIANS AND SPECTACLE MAKERS.
BEST BRILLIANT SPECTACLES
SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES.

Gold frame from ... Rs. 23

Silver do. ... 8

Nickel do. ... 7

Steel do. ... 5

Gold frame from ... Rs. 30

Silver do. ... 8

Nickel do. ... 7

Steel do. ... 5

Metal frame Pebble Spectacles from ... 5

Best Crystal Cataract do. ... 6

Neutral tint D shaped Eyespeers from ... 6

Railway goggles or dust protectors do. ... 6

Testers are sent on deposit of ... 10

Orders and repairs of every description are un-
deraken carefully and promptly executed.

We supply to our mofussil constituents exactly
fitting Spectacles on being furnished with information
as to their ages, their eye sight, distant and near and
their power of seeing small letters in day light.

Mofussil orders sent by V. P. P.

P. GOVIN & CO.,

Imprinters, Makers and Repairers.

261, Bow BAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA

Gift of a Sadhu!!!

THE UNFAILING

Specific for Leprosy

and other forms of blood diseases.

Successfully experimented over 33 years.

This specific is magical in its effect. It cures
Leprosy and all kindred forms of diseases arising
from the vitiation of the blood, acute or
chronic,—at once checks the progress of the
disease, heals up the ugly sores, restores the natural
colour to the skin, purges the blood of all its im-
purities and brings in a speedy cure. Taken be-
times, there is left no trace of the fell disease. Oil,
powder and ointment for a month's use—Rs. 5.
Postage extra. When ordering please give
details of the disease, a full age of the patient, colour
of the sores, nature of the pain, etc.

Specific for Acidity.

Guaranteed to effect a complete cure, within a
month, all forms of Acidity in the ailments arising
therefrom. For a month's use Rs. 3. Beware of
imitations.

PUNDIT SITANATH BHATTACHARJI,
ABADHAUTIC AUSADHALAYA.

Ranagha Bengal.

Time Piece with Musical Alarm for 15

minutes key time for 36 hours, Rs. 10.

Ry. Regulator Watch Rs. 4-8

The world-renowned perfect time-
keeper, metal case, keyless, open
face, enamelled dial and keeps 36
hours time, very strong and accu-
rate, guaranteed for 5 years. Postage
& 12 Annas extra.

Purchasers of this Watch will get
free of charge, viz:—(1) a fancy
chain, (2) a silk handkerchief, (3) 1
bottle essence, (4) 1 x locket.

6 watches (with presents) Rs. 26.

Dozen watches Rs. 50

Ry. Regulator Watch

without presents Rs. 3-14 each, six Rs. 22-8 Ds. 44.

The Western Watch Factory Agents—L. P. AUGER,
watch importer and general order supplier, 28, Mullick
Street, Barrabazar, Calcutta.

Always buy our Celebrated Genuine

MOHUN FLUTE-HARMONIUM

(GUARANTEED FOR 3 YEARS)

MOHUN MUSICAL DEPOT,

2, Lower Chitpore Road, (2nd floor) Calcutta.

and refuse all inferior substitutes. It is now uni-
versally known to be the best harmonium at the
head of all others. Rs. 35, 40 and upwards. Sen,
per V. P. P.

PAUL & SONS,

MOHUN MUSICAL DEPOT,

2, Lower Chitpore Road, (2nd floor) Calcutta.

H. C. MUKHERJEE'S

India. Barley Powder.—Guaranteed Pure.—

Best food for Infants and Invalids. Free from adul-
teration. First Class Certificates from eminent
Doctors, Kabis and respectable personages.

Price 1 lb tin 5 Annas, 1 lb tin 3 Annas. Packing
and V. P. P. extra.

Paragon Tooth-Powder.—Cheap, Aromatic,
free from any harmful drug. A medicine for all
diseases of the teeth and gums. Try once. Price
2 Annas per tin.

To be had at No. 7-1 Nobia Street Lane Bag-
Bazar Street, Calcutta.

ACIDITY PILLS

DR. BISWAS

ACIDITY and DYSPEPSIA are the two most com-
mon disorders of the day, and very few are so
fortunate as to declare their immunity from these. In
view of the fact that though apparently harmless in the
embryonic stage, Acidity and Dyspepsia shatter and
undermine the constitution in the end and lead to its
total wreckage, it must be held that they are dangerous
in their insidiousness.

After years of incessant toil and experiment, I have
discovered a medicine which, I can confidently say, will
cure the patient of acidity, and its worse stage of Dys-
pepsia in a sort time, effectively and radically.
However chronic and long-standing the complaint,
however violent its attack, the Acidity Pill will give
instant and permanent relief as has been proved in
hundreds of cases. Here are a few unsolicited
testimonials:—

The Hon'ble G. M. Chitnavis C. I. E.
Member of H. E. the Viceroy's Legisla-
tive Council, writes:—"The Acidity Pills
are giving satisfaction to all those on whom I tried
them."

Baru Bhoob Toshi Bannerjee, D. M.
Magistrate of Dacca, writes under date the 6th
March, 1898:—"Many thanks for your Acidity Pills.
I was suffering from Dyspepsia and Colic pain for the
last 18 years. I tried many kinds of medicines to
no effect. Some of them gave me temporary relief
only for a day or two. But since I have been taking
your pills (3 weeks or more) I have not had any
attack for a moment even during this time. The
Pill is an excellent medicine for this nasty disease
which is very painful. Please send me three boxes of
the Pills per V. P. P. at your earliest convenience
and oblige."

The Amrita Bazar Patrika says:—"Dr. H.
Biswas's Acidity Pill has an extraordinary digestive
power so that men suffering from Dyspepsia may give
a fair trial. It is exclusively prepared from some
active herbs and hence is perfectly safe."

Babu Nilmoni Dey Assistant Settlement
Officer, writes from Camp Patepur, Dt. Mozafr-
pur:—"I have tried your Acidity Pill and found them
to be an excellent remedy in removing acidity
from the stomach. They are a great boon after a heavy
dinner. They are invaluable in the Mofussil. They
should find place in every tourist's bag. Please send
me two boxes immediately."

Babu Sarasi Lal Sarcar, M. A. writes:—"I
have tried Dr. Biswas's Acidity Pills, and found
them to be of great use not only in the case of Acidity
but in general Dyspepsia. The medicine, it seems,
is prepared solely from indigenous herbs, and perfect-
ly harmless. Dyspeptic persons will find it to be a
great boon for curing this dread disease."

Babu T. K. Baksal, Professor Govern-
ment College, Jabalpur, writes:—"Dr. H.
Biswas's Acidity and Dyspepsia Pill has been tried
in our family with marked efficacy and I can safely
declare that sufferers who may give it a fair trial are
sure to derive much benefit from it."

Babu Nitrya Gopal Dutt, Zemindar
Mozil

THE
Amrita Bazar Patrika

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 20, 1898.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

On account of the Durga Puja holidays, there will be no issue of the BY-WEEKLY EDITION OF THE AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA on the 23rd and 27th inst. The next issue will come out on the 30th inst.

AN APPEAL TO EUROPEAN
MERCHANTS.

THE destruction of the indigo industry in lower Bengal was due to one great mistake of the planters. Every one wanted to make his pile in as short a time as possible, and then leave the country. Led by this laudable zeal, he forgot to pay the grower his share of the profit. The latter thus at least refused to sow; and there was a great row, and a profitable industry was destroyed. The Europeans made away with the system that existed in the country. That system was called *shak dadan*, or "free contribution."

That system can be described thus. The ryots grew the plant, of their own accord, without any pressure, and brought it to the factory. The quantity was measured accurately, and he was given a receipt. The planter manufactured the dye out of the plant, and sold it. The profits were then divided; the planter got his share, and the ryot, who grew the plant, got his. When there was no profit, no body got anything. When there was a large profit, everyone had a share of the prosperity. When the Europeans came, they, however, did away with the system, with what result we have already seen.

Now European capitalists and merchants revive this *shak dadan* system, and try to gain. If they can make the experiment successful, they will not only revive a first-class industry, but do a vast amount of good to themselves and the people. We would like to have European settlers in our midst. But they must be friendly in their dealings with the people. To secure this, they must have nothing to do with the system which would make high-handedness profitable. This *shak dadan* system itself will lead them to act fairly with those who work with them for common good. Under such an arrangement, every ryot will grow his own indigo; there will be no need for *lagadgers* to supervise the crop; indeed, need of violence in any shape. The ryot will grow his plant and bring it to the factory, and will be satisfied if he gets his just share.

But if the revival of indigo is not possible, there are other industries which can be tried in this country. Thus, for instance, sugar. We tremble to think what would become of India if this industry was destroyed. Well, Europeans in India can yet save this industry by pluck and enterprise. Let them manufacture sugar, say, in lower Bengal, under the *shak dadan* system. The ryots will supply them with date *goor* (treacle) any quantity wanted. Date *goor* is manufactured so cheap that by a slight effort it will be possible for the manufacturers to compete with the whole world in regard to this industry. Much of the *goor* that is manufactured in lower Bengal is now simply wasted.

Then, as we said the other day, both Havana and Manila have been sacked by the Americans. This is the time to give an impetus to the tobacco industry in India. Good tobacco can be grown almost everywhere in India. Only the right way of curing is not known here. Why not wealthy English merchants take this opportunity of creating an important industry in this country?

It may be said that it is the duty of the Indians to take such matters in their own hands. That is quite true. But yet, we think, the practical way would be for Europeans to take the lead. If they come forward the Indians will not be slow in joining them.

Is it not a shame that the enlightened rulers should dissipate their energies over sedition laws and so forth, and do nothing in the way of developing the resources of the country? The fact is, India is a fertile country. Labour is cheap here, and any amount of it can be had; while England being a wealthy country, any amount of capital can be had from that country. Why should not then the resources of this country be developed? Why should the people starve? Since the Government has taken all powers in its hands, it is its duty to see that the people are given fair opportunities for eking out their means of livelihood.

We are sorry, we have to criticise again the doings of Mr. Badsha, the Comptroller of Post Office. Let us repeat for the fourth time that our object is to help and not to embarrass him in the discharge of his responsible duties. Distrust creates distrust, and confidence, confidence. Why should he treat his subordinates with suspicion, as if their sole object was to deceive him? And if he were to set spies to dog their every step, how would it be possible for them not to feel disgust at his treatment and return it for tat? The other day, a sub-auditor, came to office, drenched from head to foot. He changed his clothes and tied them into a bundle. As he was leaving office after 5 P. M. with the bundle in hand, the lynx-eyed Comptroller found it from his office room, and the sub-auditor brought before him by the Comptroller. He then caused the bundle to be opened, and when he found that no proof was to be found to the office was concealed

in it, he allowed the sub-auditor to go away. Now was it at all necessary on the part of Mr. Badsha to put a subordinate of his, an educated man and belonging to a respectable family, to this indignity? What did he gain by the act, except a groan from a fellow-beings who has all the human feelings which he himself possesses? It should have occurred to him that if the sub-auditor had been stealing any office property, he would have not carried the bundle in that open manner.

LESSONS FROM THE PLAGUE.

THE plague has furnished us at least two lessons. One is, that the best policy lies in ruling the people with sympathy and moderation. That the occurrence of a plague case in a town should spread alarm is but natural. In India such an incident creates alarm too, but not so much for the plague as for the rules enforced to stamp it out. Calcutta was denuded of three-fourths of its inhabitants in two days. They fled from the town in wild terror, not because they feared the plague, but the plague rules. It has come to this pass that the appearance of plague is sure to be followed by riots. Such a thing happened in Bombay, in the Punjab, in Calcutta, and latterly in Madras.

Whenever the occurrence of a plague case is announced, the people immediately take to combining themselves for protection—protection not from the plague but the enforcement of the rules. This attitude towards a benevolent Government, doing its best to overcome a very great calamity, is a curious psychological phenomenon. None has tried to solve the problem, though it must have occurred to every one.

Let us proceed, step by step, showing the course that the events have followed in India at the announcement of plague in a certain locality. The occurrence of plague leads the authorities to adopt measures, and then the populace are seen to offer them a determined opposition. In this opposition the lower classes have shown a determination and recklessness which they were never credited with. They did not fear to assault Englishmen and the police, or to face the guns.

Inquiries showed that they had been led to this state of frenzy from misconception of the motives of the Government. They came to entertain the notion that the object of the Government was not to stamp out the plague, but to kill them! Others, more intelligent, certainly did not attribute such murderous motives to the Government; but they felt that, in going to stamp out the plague, the Government would never care to take their rights, feelings or prejudices into its consideration, and that many of the subordinate officials, entrusted with the task of carrying out the wishes of the Government, would take this opportunity of enjoying the pleasures that proceed from absolute and irresponsible dictatorship.

The question to be answered is, how did the people come to entertain so low an opinion of their rulers who had been governing the country so admirably these one hundred and fifty years?

If a commission were held to inquire into the matter, and if an Indian witness had been subjected to an examination, he would have probably said that this state of affairs was brought about mainly by the proceedings that were instituted in the Bombay Presidency after the outbreak of plague in that quarter. The last was a year of horror with the Indians. The outbreak of plague in Poona was followed by the enforcement of unwise rules by unsympathetic rulers. The wave of discontent that originated in that unfortunate city, reached the four quarters of India. The depth of the discontent could be judged by the unfortunate incident that followed it, namely the murders of Messrs. Rand and Ayerst, which paralyzed the ruled and the rulers for a time. This tragedy was followed by proceedings which added fuel to the fire. The horrors went on increasing; every repressive step that the Government took added to their intensity. Thus the incarceration of the Nattu brothers, the prosecution and imprisonment of newspaper editors, all served to unhinge the public mind, not only in Bombay but throughout the Empire. In this manner when plague appeared in other quarters, the people immediately apprehended repressive measures of the most violent kind.

Thus when the coolie in the streets of Calcutta proclaimed that he would rather die a hundred deaths than accept *tika*, he indirectly admitted that he had his inspiration from Bombay. He would have never screamed out that the *Sarkar* meant to kill him, if the disease had first appeared in this city. In short, if an Indian were asked to explain how the coolie in Calcutta came to entertain so absurd a notion as to the intentions of the Government, he would have said without hesitation that it was all due to the repressive proceedings instituted in Bombay. Even the repressive laws added to the feeling of despair that filled the minds of the people; for, though the lower classes had no idea of the stings of sedition laws, yet they conveyed to their minds a vague sense of danger that they carried with them.

The plague thus teaches us that the best policy for the rulers is to govern the people wisely and with sympathy. Bombay committed the blunder, but the Bengal, nay, the British, Government had to suffer for it. And it will take long days of peaceful rule to enable the people to forget the horrors of the last year.

The laws of nature are immutable; it is impossible to digest a blunder, even for a strong Government like that of India.

The other lesson that the plague teaches us is that the ill-feeling, now felt towards the higher classes of Indians by a certain class of our rulers, is based upon prejudice. It has now been more plain that the discontent that prevails is deeper among the lower, than among the higher, classes. We thank Mr. Chambers for having defended the educated classes before an English audience. But may we inquire, if there is discontent amongst the educated classes, does not that prove that they have some cause for it? When, therefore, the Government tries to prove that there is deep discontent in the land, and enacts sedition laws to stop its expression, it only confesses that it had given some cause for it, and that it is afraid to allow the people to have their say.

HERE is another incident to show the sort of treatment Mr. Badsha accords to his subordinates. It will be remembered that he has issued a notice to the effect that, after certain stated hours, no clerk of the office should be allowed to leave their work, even for a few minutes, to answer urgent calls of nature. Now, it seems, on the 14th instant the terrible idea occurred to him, namely, what if they were not obeying his order? But his fertile brains were also ready with the remedy. He has a trusty subordinate in his personal clerk To him and a Superintendent he confided his secret. He asked them to watch the movements of the clerks and report such of them as would be going down and coming up after 4 P. M.—the forbidden hour when no one should leave office work.

They noted down the names of two dozen clerks who were found to go down, and submitted the list to Mr. Badsha. Having thus caught the culprits red-handed, he at once wrote to the Superintendents, asking them to explain how they had allowed so many of their clerks to go out and on that business. To his mortification, the Superintendents, one and all, replied to the effect that the clerks had left their work with their permission and that they had been sent out on office business. Under such circumstances Mr. Badsha could not punish the delinquents as he intended doing. It is said, he is now contemplating to introduce the pass system in his office. No clerk, like a school-boy, will be allowed to go out without a pass. Now, Mr. Badsha, who is a highly-paid officer, spends his valuable time in finding fault with his clerks and attending to such frivolous matters, how will he be able to perform the high and onerous duties entrusted to him?

HERE is another curious order, issued by Mr. Badsha:—

I am often disturbed in my work by officers, auditors, and sub-auditors walking into my room. I shall always be glad to see any one and every one in this office, but it will be as well if a slip is sent to my personal clerk, asking for an interview whether on the business of the office or for private business. I shall then fix time.

The slip for an officer above the rank of auditor may run thus:—
"When can I see you about Office business (urgent or ordinary), or private business (urgent or ordinary). All others should use the forms which will be found hung up by my door."

I should like to see the Gazetted officers at least twice a week, if they will be so kind as to come to me.

Sd. K. J. B.

Dated 28-9-98.

The auditor in charge of Government Securities may come into my room at 2-30 P. M. every day without sending in slip, provided that there is nobody with me then.

Sd. K. J. B.

In the above, Mr. Badsha acknowledges his own incapacity; for, we believe, this is the first time that the head of a department is heard to complain that he is disturbed, that is to say, he is not obeyed by his own subordinates and has to protect himself against their encroachments by a circular! And why do the officers, auditors and sub-auditors "disturb" him? Surely, they do not go to relate their own household affairs to him. If they go to him, it is to consult him or take his advice about office business. But they are practically forbidden to come to him. It must take an auditor or sub-auditor ten or fifteen minutes to secure his audience, and they can not afford to lose so much time, considering the heavy work thrown on them. An auditor is to write out the nature of his business in a certain form prescribed for him by the Comptroller. This will take him some time. In copying the wording of the form he may make a mistake. And then, we presume, his slip may be returned to him, and he will have to write again on a fresh slip. Then, sometimes he will not be able to distinguish between "ordinary" and "urgent" business, and what he considers "urgent" may be considered as "ordinary" by Mr. Badsha. And in that case the poor auditor is likely to incur his serious displeasure. So no one, or very few, will care to see him and this will only mean confusion in the office. We hope, the attention of the Government will be directed to the manner in which Mr. Badsha is managing his department. The above and some of his other orders, already published in these columns, are so ridiculous in their character that they give rise to the question whether or not he is fit for the post he holds now. With a staff of discontented subordinates, it is not possible for him to show good work.

Indeed, we hear, there is serious confusion in the Money Order Office; and we may return to the subject shortly.

THE Government Resolution on the Administration Report of the Chittagong Division, published in the last *Calcutta Gazette* contains much information which is interesting and instructive. Allusion is made to the destructive results of the cyclone and the great storm-wave on the night of the 24th October last which swept over a large tract of land in the Chittagong district. We are told that they resulted in the death of 14,000 people and 15,000 of cattle. The popular belief, however, puts the loss of human lives at more than double the number mentioned above. To relieve the distress thus caused, out of a grant of Rs. 50,000, made by the Committee of the Famine Charitable Relief Fund, and of Rs. 7,674 raised by public subscription, Rs. 39,000 were distributed, while Rs. 115,631 were advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act. We are next told that "the funds, placed at the disposal of the local officers for relief of distress, were in fact larger in amount than they found it necessary to expend. In this matter, too, there is a serious difference between the official and popular views. The local paper *Jyoti*, now *defunct*, published facts and figures to prove the extreme distress prevailing in the affected tracts, and challenged an enquiry. The Chittagong member put a question in the Bengal Council on the basis of the information published by the local paper. But the Government did not think it necessary to make inquiries. It was satisfied with the official reports to the effect that all was right in Chittagong. From the following extract from the Report, it is clear that the equanimity of the official mind was disturbed by the writings of the local papers on the distress:—

There are two newspapers now in Chittagong—the old-established *Sonshodhini* and the newly-started *Jyoti*. They are not always too accurate in their information, and generally exaggerate any failure of crops, damage by cyclones, and so forth.

We think that the Chittagong officials are not the fittest party to sit in judgment upon the conduct of the local papers. The officials and the local papers represented two opposite views. Such being the case, the officials make their position awkward and ludicrous in the extreme by calling into question the correctness of the statements of the critics of their conduct.

THE observation of the Chittagong officials under the heading of "Employment of Mussalmans" are not encouraging. Mr. Kennedy remarks:— "It is still extremely difficult to get a fair number of men (Mussalmans) for higher posts." Mr. Agasti says: "Eligible Muhammadans are very rare in this district. In the whole staff of ministerial officers and apprentices under the Magistrate-Collector, there is not a single Muhammadan who has passed the Entrance Examination." We think the above remarks should be sent to Sir Charles Elliott, who, it may be remembered, added to the work of over-burdened district officials by requiring them to let the Government know how many Mussalmans were employed in the service in their Annual Reports. But Sir Charles does not now care a farthing as to how the Indian Mussalmans are faring in this respect. For, it is well known that his love for the Mussalmans was due to his hatred of the Hindus.

THE American Society is admittedly the highest product of Western civilization; and hence the relations existing between husbands and wives in that country must form the ideal for other civilized nations to follow. An idea of what these relations are will, however, be had when the following among other grounds for divorce are taken into consideration.

- (1) The husband does not wash himself, thus inflicting great mental anguish on the wife.
- (2) He chanced to accuse her sister of stealing, thereby surely wounding her feelings.
- (3) She is subject to a head-ache that gets worse when she smokes tobacco; he uses tobacco and thus aggravates her malady.
- (4) He would never cut his toe-nails, and she is scratched very severely every night, specially as he is very restless in his bed.
- (5) He has not combed his hair and looks ruffian-like.
- (6) The wife upbraided him and said to him, "you are no man at all," thus causing the husband mental suffering and anguish.
- (7) She refused to keep his clothing in repair.

In England, we find, that the whole English press is up against Mr. Justice Phillimore, because the learned Judge, the other day, while delivering judgments on a number of divorce cases, protested "on social, moral, and religious grounds against facilities being given to dissolve marriages which have been contracted." Indeed, all European nations have now exploded the doctrine, which is to be found in the sacred scriptures of every country in the world, that divorce is contrary to God's law. They are heaping abuses upon Mr. Justice Phillimore because he gave utterance to this noble sentiment.

The above suggests that the marriage system in America and Europe needs a change. It has been already admitted by many a thoughtful person in Europe that

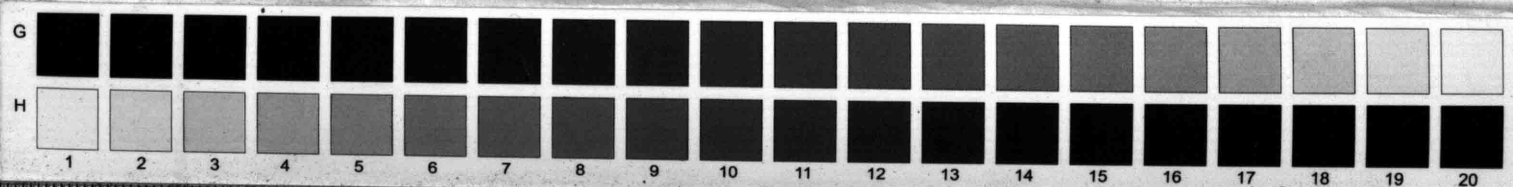
marriages in European countries, in most cases, are failures. The system of late marriage was tried in India and found wanting. It has thus been supplanted by that of early marriage; and the experiment, as every one must admit, in spite of some defects which may be removed, has proved on the whole successful. A Hindu wife is a model wife; a Hindu husband is a model husband. That is the verdict of the unprejudiced mind. Divorce, it is well known, is unknown in this country. Far-seeing men in America and Europe, therefore, ought to give the early marriage system a fair trial. It has at least one advantage which ought to attract the attention of the Europeans. Millions of women are left homeless and uncared-for in every European country. The early marriage system will provide every girl with a husband and protector.

Who is this London correspondent of the *Scotsman*, who has labelled the official Indians in such an outrageous manner? The trelat of the correspondent and Mr. R. C. Dutt's reply to it are reproduced in another column from *India*, just to hand. We need add very little to what Mr. Dutt has said on the subject. Because one Sirdar Gurdial Sing, a District Judge, has been found guilty of corruption, therefore the majority of the Indian members of the Civil Service are corrupt,—that is the sort of argument, advanced by the correspondent of the *Scotsman*. If this argument is sound, then the other argument ought to be sound also, namely, because a Crawford was removed from the Civil Service in consequence of certain mal-practices, therefore all the European members of the Service are unworthy of trust! But Sirdar Gurdial Sing was not a Civilian at all; he was a member of the Statutory Civil Service. That is to say, he owed his appointment not to his own merit or to the choice of his countrymen, out to the favour of the Government. So, if anybody is to blame in the matter it is the authorities who selected him. If the people of the Punjab had any hand in the matter, they would have certainly never recommended Sirdar Gurdial Sing, but another who would have not disgraced the Service. Secondly, Sirdar Gurdial Sing is not a "Bengali Babu" at all. He belongs to that fighting race to whom the British nation is indebted so much. Of course, all these facts are known to the correspondent; but a certain class of men can not speak the truth without giving a rude shock to their system. Here is a precious sentence from the letter of the correspondent:—

This is only the latest of several cases in which Hindu and Mahomedan members of the Indian Civil Service have broken down from moral corruption or physical and moral cowardice.

Of course, the writer does not mention a single of these "several cases" in which the Indian members broke down "from moral corruption," for the simple reason that they are the creations of his own brain and have no existence at all. Of course, Babu Surendra Nath Bannerjee was dismissed; but his case formed the subject of an interpellation in Parliament, on February 16, 1894, when the spirited rejoinder of the late Dr. Hunter silenced the Tory member who put the unmannerly question to the Secretary of State to the effect that Babu Surendra Nath "had been tried by a Commission and found guilty of making false entries." Dr. Hunter immediately started on his feet, and said: "I wish to ask whether it is not a fact that the alleged false entries were made by the clerk; that they related entirely to the dates at which certain legal proceedings took place in his court; and whether the decision of the tribunal was not one which reflected more discredit on the tribunal than on the gentleman dismissed." These queries of Dr. Hunter yet remains unanswered. Dr. Hunter might have also asked how many European members of the Civil Service would have passed the ordeal unscathed, if they, like Babu Surendra Nath, were charged with what is called "fudging the *naksha*" and put on their trial? The correspondent is for a Parliamentary return of such cases of corruption. In this matter, we are perfectly at one with him. We would only add that the return should include both Indian and European members, of not only the Civil Service but also of the Subordinate Executive Service.

THE Committee of the British Indian Association are in good company; if they, or rather two or three members of the Committee send memorials to Government in the name of the whole Association, nay, sometimes in the name of the nation, either without their permission or in spite of their protests, so do a few energetic members of the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce submit representations to Government, (no only in the name of all its members, but of the entire mercantile community, though a large number of them are either absolutely ignorant of the doings of the Committee or do not approve of their actions at all. Like the Working Committee of the B. I. Association, the Working Committee of the Chamber are thoroughly in the hands of the officials; and backed by the *Englishman*, the clique would have gone on merrily, doing whatever they liked, if the *Indian Daily News* had not been a thorn in their side. It will be remembered, what pains the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce took to help the growth of the plague scare.



"because they were honoured by an invitation from the Government to scream about the Venice Convention," to the serious loss of many merchants in the city, who never believed in the existence of the plague, and were as anxious as the Indians that the authorities should declare the town free from it almost as soon as its existence was proclaimed. The Committee's plague proceedings caused much disgust in the mercantile community, but the Currency question, we are told, has brought matters to a head. "We are glad at last," says the *Indian Daily News*, "to see signs of revolt in the Chamber." The tea merchants are a powerful body; and the way their interests are treated by the Committee of the Chamber, has very much annoyed them. The proposal of the Committee is to depute an agent to China at the cost of the general rate-payers to study the effects of the fall of silver on the tea trade of Calcutta, and that this agent should be Mr. Atkinson, an official in the Financial Department, whose views on the currency question are opposed to those who have interest in the tea industry. The Government of India have agreed to send this mission at public cost, pending the sanction of the Secretary of State, but have not yet appointed the man to be deputed. The question thus not only affects the tea-planters but also the tax-paying population of India. Why should the latter be made to bear the cost of a mission in which they are not in any way interested? The dumb millions of India are being already "unconsciously" pumped to the extent of 8 or 10 crores of rupees annually since the introduction of the currency measure; and they are to be further taxed to meet the cost of a China Mission which will benefit only a few members of the Chamber of Commerce! We cannot conceive of a greater scandal than this. But to return to the threatened revolt in the Chamber of Commerce. Says the *Indian Daily News*: "The Chamber contains, we believe, 160 individuals, of whom 30 or so take an active part in currency matters, and the Committee, as far as we can see, seem to have gone a little too far in giving Mr. Atkinson a treat at the expense of the interests of the trade which it seems disposed to kick now that it is down." Again: "They (the Committee) seem to have done this behind the backs of the rest of the Chamber,—a custom which, everyone will notice, is rather frequent in clubs or institutions where mankind is more or less apathetic, and where the Committee generally does what jobs it likes, till it perpetrates too great a scandal and rouses the anger of the members. The Committee, who use the name of the Calcutta commercial public rather too freely, in their little projects, seem to have, on this occasion, agreed to give Mr. Atkinson an outing for some reason, and then to have sprung their little plot on an unsuspecting public in the name of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce." We hope, the independent merchants of Calcutta will muster strong, and thoroughly re-organize the Chamber on an unofficial basis. Mr. Parsons, the present Secretary, is spoken of highly for his independence and broad views. It is a pity, he has not been able to make his personality felt in the Chamber in the same way as his predecessor did. In this currency question, the interests of most of the merchants and the Indians are identical. Why should not then the Chamber be the exponent of the views of the Indian producers and agriculturists in this matter of grave importance which, unless grappled in a proper way, means ruin to millions of people?

The Government has, no doubt, an Agricultural Department; but the latter should prove its usefulness by distributing printed slips all over the country, containing useful hints. Tobacco is grown everywhere in India; but it is for home consumption, and scarcely for exportation. Fifty or sixty years ago, it was stated in the *Journal of the Asiatic Society* that Singoor in the Hoogli district grew first-class tobacco. This is called Hinglee, and extensively grown in the Hoogli and Krishnagore Districts. Very fine tobacco also comes from Kuch Behar and Bangalore. It was in Madras, however, that tobacco was manufactured to a large extent. Thus the snuff of Maasilipatam is celebrated throughout India. The cheroot from Trincomalee, Madras, Coimbatore are known to all lovers of the weed as also Coconada. It was in 1875 that cheroots were first taken to England. The question is: why should not India supply the tobacco of England as also of Europe?

The Agricultural Department should not forget that this is an extremely favourable time to give an impetus to tobacco manufacture in India. The reason is that both Manila and Havana have been sacked, and this year they have not been able to grow tobacco. The tobacco hitherto supplied by Manila and Havana should be supplied by India. But how to make the tobacco good and suited to European markets? Experts say that the tobacco grown in India is good enough; only the Indians do not know how to cure it and they also do not know how to assort and separate the good from the indifferent. The Agricultural Department should teach the ryots of India how to cure tobacco. Indeed, some of our educated countrymen who are now starving, may find in the manufacture of tobacco a means of subsistence. But then they must know how to cure tobacco.

It was to prevent such a public meeting being held at Benares, a telegraphic

summary of which is published in another column, that we have been urging the Government of Bengal, since the last two or three months, to put a stop to the slaughter of monkeys at Puri and demolish the latrine constructed near the Temple of Jagannath. Most of the people in the N. W. Provinces are ardent worshippers of Hanuman; and they regard all species of baboons and monkeys with the greatest veneration possible. The news will now spread from town to town, and village to village in the upper Provinces that "descendants of Hanumanji are being ruthlessly killed, and unsettle men's minds. Now is it necessary to inflame the masses of India in this way for the sake of some misguided Municipal Commissioners who have lost their heads completely? We all now know pretty well to our cost, to what excesses the ignorant masses of the Indian population are capable of proceeding when their social or religious prejudices have been hurt. An Anglo-Indian writer, referring to the Puri incident, says that, when one shoots a monkey he feels like a murderer. If that is the feeling of a non-Hindu, what must be the intensity of the feeling of a Hindu who worships monkeys, when he sees or hears these sacred animals shot down mercilessly? We are glad to learn that the Bengal Government have sent for the papers of the case. We wish this were done eight or ten weeks ago. However, we hope, prompt orders will be passed to stop further slaughter. As we said the other day, it is not Puri alone, but all sacred shrines are infested by monkeys and baboons. Even Simla, we believe, is not free from their depredations. But no one ventured to suggest the extermination of the race by wholesale slaughter. They may be caught, engaged and set free in deep jungles or uninhabited islands. There is a great demand for these animals in Europe and America. A large number of them may also be deported there.

The following paragraph appears in the *Englishman*:

The Bengal Police have arrested several villagers who are alleged to be implicated in the commission of a brutal assault upon a European gentleman who went on Sunday from Barasat to the village of Sunkerkachi on a snipe shooting excursion. From enquiries instituted by the police it would appear that while the gentleman was engaged shooting, a gun shot accidentally struck the hand of one out of several lads who were at the time looking after cattle. The boys having raised an alarm, a large number of villagers turned out, and in a body attacked the gentleman. After assaulting him they tied him to a tree, snatched away his gold watch and chain, as also his gun and ammunition. After several hours they set him at liberty. Arriving at Barasat the gentleman made a complaint before the Deputy Magistrate, who immediately directed a police enquiry, which resulted in the arrest of several villagers from whom the stolen watch and chain as also the gun were recovered. The accused will shortly be placed on their trial.

Of course there must be another version of the affair, and we shall soon know all about it. If the villagers really treated the European gentleman in a brutal manner, they deserve to be severely punished. It is however, a departure from the established order of things that the timid inhabitants of a Bengal village should venture to administer a thrashing to an Englishman, specially when he was armed with a gun, after having tied him to a tree. They could adopt this unusual step only under exceptionally strong provocation. The usual rule is that a European gives the Indians a beating and not receives one from them. Judging from the paragraph, it seems, however, the villagers had at least some strong cause to lose their senses. The gun-shot, we are told, instead of striking the snipe, accidentally wounded a lad. Now, when the gentleman could not handle a gun properly, what business had he to go out shooting in an inhabited place? As we said, if he were really dealt with in the way described above, without sufficient provocation, let those who committed the assault be punished; but let him also be put on his trial for wounding a lad and endangering human lives by his care, less shooting.

Here is another shooting case which comes from Madras:

Two cadets of the Madras Volunteer Guards, named respectively Edward D'Cruz and Thomas Bruce, were charged this day before Mr. P. Rajaratnam Mudaliar, Ag. Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at Egmore, with causing hurt to a native boy named Venkchigadoo by shooting him with a gun loaded with a blank cartridge and thus injuring the boy slightly. The boy was taken to the General Hospital for treatment and he is now perfectly cured. The accused, who were residing at Fursewalkam, one day, while the complainant was playing in the street, took a gun loaded with a blank cartridge and shot at him, with the result that the boy received slight injuries on his person. The Police arrested the accused at once and released them on bail. This day, His Worship after going through the case, convicted the first accused, who pleaded guilty to the charge, and sentenced him to pay a fine Rs. 15, and discharged the second accused, as there was no case made out against him. The Magistrate also directed a compensation of Rs. 5 to be paid to the complainant.

How heartless and brutal was the conduct of the accused! The complainant had done him no injury. He, poor boy, was engaged in playing, when bang went the gun of the cadet, and the blank cartridge struck him. He was merely a native, so what was the harm if he experienced blank cartridge upon him? The accused should have been subjected to this process to know what a pleasurable thing it was to be shot at with a blank cartridge.

It is a pity that such culprits are let off with only small fines.

THE President of the Rangoon Municipality has given a new definition of what is sedition and disloyalty. He has, it is said, laid down, with regard to Lord Elgin's visit to Burmah, that to decline to subscribe for triumphal arches, red cloth, and luncheon, is sedition. Referring to this matter, the *Indian Daily News* remarks that, we are, in fact, getting to the bottom of the meaning of that word. "We know," says our contemporary, "that refusing to believe in inoculation is sedition, refusing to put implicit confidence in Massoo Haffkine is sedition, to contradict Dr. Cook is sedition, and to remonstrate, against the flunkeyism of some members of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce is disloyal." Well, we can name some other parties against whom to say or write anything is also seditious. Of course, if anything is written or said against the Queen's Government, the writing or utterance is disloyal. If anything is written or said against the Governor-General, it is also disloyal, and it is likewise disloyal if anything is written or said against a local Governor. But we have yet to say that there are other claimants to loyalty. Commissioners of Divisions, who have been roughly handled by Indian papers, have also complained of their disloyalty. And so also Magistrates and even Deputy Magistrates. Other claimants came forward to demand allegiance. From personal knowledge we know that an indigo planter's wife introduced herself to the indigo ryots of the concern as the Queen's Vice-Regentess: in short, she plainly told them that they must respect her as they would the Queen herself. During the indigo row in Bengal, Babu Ram Mohun Mullick, of Joyramore, Krishnagore, who had headed a local combination, was dubbed the Bengal Nana Sahib by the indigo planters. So those who refused to sow indigo were likewise disloyal.

THE Garshankar people were naturally at first stunned by the late energetic measures of the district authorities. They have now been sufficiently recovered to seek the help of the Chief Court against the punishments inflicted by the executive authorities on the so-called rioters. We learn that the Chief Court has issued notice on the District Magistrate of Hoshiarpur, to show cause why the conviction and sentences of the prisoners should not be set aside? The presiding Judge, when issuing the notice remarked that the case was tried in a very irregular way.

THE South Punjab Railway is to be officially opened on the 10th November. It is reported to be well appointed in every way, and to be very smooth running.

MR. C. H. Reynolds, Director General of Telegraphs, has returned from leave to Kashmir, and has taken over charge from Mr. Maclean.

IT is generally believed that Mr. Fraser, now officiating as Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, will continue doing so, while Mr. Hewett, the permanent incumbent, is on the Plague Commission.

AN item of mail news says that, curious reports are current with reference to the nature of the Chinese Emperor's actual offence against his old aunt, the Dowager-Empress. It is stated that the Emperor appeared one day in European clothes.

In the competitive examination held at Allahabad in August last for appointing Deputy Collectors, the following gentlemen have been appointed: Mr. Radha Charan B.A., L.L.B. of Muir Central College, Mr. Ganga Prasad, Agra College, and Mr. Murlidhar of the Bareilly College.

THE Madras *Fort St. George Gazette* contains the announcement that a new rule making the provisions of the Acts applicable to the building of houses by cultivators in tracts newly made available for occupation and cultivation, has been added to the rules under the Land Improvements and Agriculturists Loan Acts.

A plague riot is reported at Vaniyambady in Salem district, Madras, whither Mr. Hamrick, Plague Commissioner, has proceeded. A fatal case of imported plague occurred there two days ago. The plague officials attempted segregation; but the inmates of the house refused to surrender, and the Mahomedan population turned out in large numbers, defying the authorities and threatening to create a disturbance. The Collector of Salem who, it is said, had been trying by peaceful means to induce submission to the plague regulations, was compelled to send for military assistance from Bangalore, whence 200 men of the 17th Madras Infantry, under a British Officer, have arrived at Vaniyambady.

THE following is last week's crop report, as published in the *Gazette of India*:—In Madras, sowings are going on actively, and standing crops are thriving. Prices are falling, though still very high. In Bombay, the reaping of early and sowing of late crops is progressing throughout the presidency, and prices have fallen. In Bengal, the general prospects of the crops are favourable. In the N.W. Provinces, the prospects are good and the autumn crops are being harvested. In the Punjab, the conditions and prospects of standing crops are good to average except in parts of Delhi, Dera Ismail Khan, Hissar and Lahore, where want of rain has injured the crops. In the Central Provinces, prospects continue good; showers are required for ploughing, etc. In Burma, the standing crops are in good condition. In Assam, the weather is very dry, and the low temperature is checking the growth of tea. The prospects of rice and sugarcane are good. In Ruyputana, the standing crops are generally good, and condition and prospects fair.

Calcutta and Mofussil.
LORD GAURANGA,
SALVATION FOR ALL,
BY
SHISHIR KUMAR GHOSE.
Paper cover ... 1-12
Cloth bound ... 2-4
Postage extra.
To be had at the Patrika Office, Calcutta.

Indian Sketches,
BY
Shishir Kumar Ghose,
WITH AN INTRODUCTION
BY
W. S. Caine.
(Extracts from the Introduction)
"I heartily commend to every cultured and earnest Indian, to every Christian Missionary, and also to every European who cares to look beneath the surface of Indian life and thought, the contents of this deeply interesting volume of miscellaneous articles from the pen of SHISHIR KUMAR GHOSE."
PRICE—1 RUPEE AND 6 ANNAS.
To be had at the "Patrika" Office, Calcutta.

**SNAKES, SNAKE-BITES
AND
Their Treatments.**
PRICE—12 ANNAS.
To be had at the "Patrika" Office, Calcutta.

EXPORT OF RAGS, ETC.—Orders are now being issued cancelling the rules under the Plague Regulations, prohibiting the export of rags, etc., from Calcutta.

CONSUL FOR BELGIUM.—By a notification of the Foreign Department Mr. T. Frer's provisional appointment as Consul for Belgium is recognised.

STRANGE, IF TRUE.—The *Behar News* says:—Report comes of the Mazar of Molna Chuck being cracked suddenly the other day. It is said some Fakir so cursed it.

EDUCATIONAL.—The privilege leave for two months and five days granted to Mr. J. H. Gilliland, Professor, Presidency College, has been commuted to leave on medical certificate and extended for six months.

OBITUARY.—Death is announced of Mr. E. S. Gubbay, the well-known merchant of Calcutta, which occurred on Tuesday morning rather suddenly. It is understood that Mr. Gubbay's personality will amount to something like a crore and a-half of rupees.

REDUPLICATION OF LINES.—The East Indian Railway Company proposes, we understand, to reduplicate their line from Khana Junction to Burdwan, and to build a new chord from the latter place to Howrah in order to relieve the pressure of traffic on the existing line.

LEGISLATIVE.—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by the Hon'ble Mr. Michael Finucane, C.S., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the General, Revenue and Statistical Departments, of his seat in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

CURRENCY MISSION TO CHINA.—The *Indian Daily News* says:—Should the proposal of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, to depute a mission to China to study the effects of the fall of silver on the China trade, be sanctioned by the Secretary of State, it is probable that a civilian on the enrolled list of the Finance Department will be deputed.

A HUGE FLOWER.—A correspondent writes from Bhadara (C. P.):—An extraordinary freak of the botanical world in the form of a huge flower, some 4 feet and more in length, attracts numbers of people to the gardens. It is a creeper, but the odour of the flower is very offensive and is a veritable blackhole for insects.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.—Mr. Kennedy, Commissioner of Burdwan, goes to Patna as Additional Commissioner, and Mr. Oldham, at present member of the Board of Revenue, will act for him for a month, after which he will revert to the Board, and Mr. H. C. Williams, who is now on furlough, will then be the permanent Commissioner of Burdwan. These changes will take effect from the beginning of November.

A SHOOTING AFFRAY.—On Sunday morning Mr. Mayston, Assistant Superintendent of the Telegraph Department, went out on a snipe shooting excursion. In the neighbourhood of Sookkargachi, near Barasat, a shot struck an Indian boy, causing some hurt. Upon this a number of villagers collected, and it is said, would not allow Mr. Mayston to go away till the police arrived. This was resented, and there was an affray. A police inquiry is proceeding.

ECONOMIC GALLERY AT THE INDIAN MUSEUM.—Mr. D. Hooper, officiating for Dr. Watt, Reporter on Economic products to the Government of India, writes to the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, with reference to the Economic Gallery fitted up in the Indian Museum, that the fittings of the central portion of the Gallery have been completed, and that he is in a position to receive and deal with commercial samples of economic products.

THE CALCUTTA MEDICAL INSTITUTION.—The following students have passed the final V. L. M. S. Examination of this School:—Banerji, Nibaran Chunder, Basu Surendro Kumar, Bhattacharji Mohini Kanta, Chowdhury Ramesh Chunder, Das Rakhal Das, Datta Satya Churn, Dey Kamini Kumar, Dey Kamini Kumar L., Ganguli Jotindra Mohun, Ghose Rassic Chandra, Kar Nalini Mohun, Karmakar Kall Dass, Kundu Brojo Gopal, Pal Bishnu Narayan, Ray Mukunda Lal, Ray Satish Chunder, Singha Paritosh. The following have passed the first V. L. M. S. Examination:—Banerji Parua Chunder, Dass Gendranath, Dass Upendro Nath, Dass Raj Krishna, Dhar Shyam Sundhor, Ghose, Abinash Chunder, Haldar Charu Chandra, Karmaker Poresh Nath, Karan Parmeswar, Mondol Bishnu Pado, Mukherji Mati Lal.

BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAY.—The proximate earnings of this Railway for the week ending 8th October 1898 were:—Goods Rs. 937; Goods Rs. 191; Miscellaneous 4. Total Rs. 1,182, or Rs. 37 per open mile. In the corresponding week of the previous year, the total earnings were Rs. 1,131, or 36 per open mile. Total for 14 weeks from 1st July 1898 Rs. 20,115, as compared with Rs. 20,005, total for corresponding 14 weeks of 1897.

PLAQUE OBSERVATION CAMPS.—The total number of persons examined at the four observation camps from the up-trains during the week ending 9th October was 10,132, of which 1,069 "suspects" were detained—477 Chousa, 452 at Mairwa and 143 at Chaudharpur. The total number examined in down-trains was 13,106, and of these 784 "suspects" were detained—552 at Chausa, 65 at Kradharpur, 141 at Kharda and 26 at Mairwa. At the new observation station on the Chait steamers there were no detentions from up or down steamers.

CUTTACK EXHIBITION.—The Cuttack Agricultural and Horticultural Exhibition held in January last proved so successful that it is now suggested that a similar exhibition should be held annually. Mr. W. A. Inglis, who took an active part in the last exhibition, thinks that if the suggestion is carried out, the exhibition need not necessarily be for the same object each year; one year there might be prizes for arts and industries, another year for cattle and live-stock generally, another year for agricultural produce, and so on, but the exhibition of garden produce might be an annual one.

CROP PROSPECTS IN BENGAL.—There was heavy rain generally throughout the week. Bengal Proper and Orissa, in Behar, Chota Nagpur the fall was less heavy. The rice crop, though beneficial for the winter crop, but high lands in parts of Behar require more rain. A pest of insects is reported from parts of Midnapore and Balasore. The cultivation of the rabi crops is progressing, and oil-seeds and pulses are being sown. Cattle are generally in good condition, except in a few flooded tracts, where the fodder-supply is still insufficient. Prices remain about the same as in the previous week. New aus rice and makai are selling cheap.

OPEN-AIR LECTURES.—Under the auspices of the Gauranga Samaj, Babu Jotendra Lal Mitter, M. A. B. L., Pleader of Judge's Court, Alipore, delivered a highly instructive lecture in Bengali on "Lord Gauranga" on Tuesday evening in Beadon Square. A large number of educated gentlemen heard the lecturer who, by his eloquent delivery in Bengali, kept them spell-bound, as it were, and the lecture was continued even after it was quite dark. His allusion to the miracle conversion of Jagai and Madhai, together with his philosophical explanation of the when the Lord all of a sudden turned quite black on taking upon himself the burden of their sins, seemed to have been specially appreciated. Under the same auspices, a lecture was delivered the same evening at the Wellington Square by Bhavankiner Jotendra Chunder Mitter on "Salvation by means of Harinam." There was a large assembly. The lecturer dwelt at large on the life and doings of Lord Gauranga, and appealed to the audience to look to him for salvation.

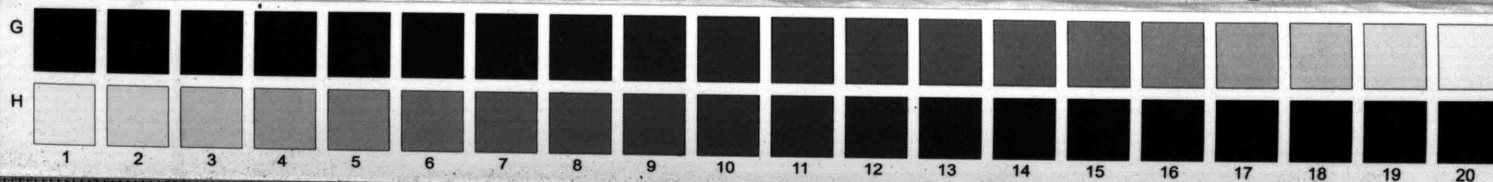
SAW LU, second son of Thibau Sawbwa who spent a year at Rugby, has been appointed Myook of the fourth grade.

PROHIBITION is issued against pilgrims proceeding by rail from the plague area to Mandhak in the Ninar district of the Central Provinces on the occasion of the ensuing religious fair at that place.

A GOVERNMENT Order just issued approval of a scheme submitted by the president of the Madras Municipality at the request of the Government for the defence of Madras against the ravages of possible plague. The scheme was drawn up in consultation with the Sanitary Commissioner, and embraces a large number of provisions, one of which is the employment, subject to the sanction of the military authorities, of a hundred sepoys in the duty of disinfecting and sick transport. Eight plague officers are to be established throughout the city, connected by telephone; and four superintendents, who will be designated plague officers, will be appointed, whose salaries and allowances will be debited to the Provincial Government. The latter has already applied to the Government of India for additional medical practitioners and for nurses.

A BENARES correspondent writes to say that long ago the holy city of Benares had suffered considerably from what was known as the monkey pest. But the animals were not killed, as is being done just now in Puri; and we draw the attention of the authorities at Puri to the expedient which the people of Benares had recourse to for removing the nuisance. The monkeys were caught and removed to distant hilly forests. The animals thus deported, were never known to have returned among human habitations. Just now there is a monkey pest again in Benares, from the progeny of those few that had not been secure at the time, and the correspondent urges the inhabitants of the city to resort to the same harmless method.

THE following is a summary of the progress of plague during the week ending 15th October:—There has been a slight improvement in Bombay City. The total mortality fell from 975 to 932, and the reported plague deaths from 235 to 200. In the districts and the States of the Bombay Presidency, the total number of reported plague deaths rose from under 3,900 to over 4,300. The Dharwar, Belgaum and Satara districts, and Kolhapur and the Southern Mahratta States all showed an increase. There was also a marked increase in the Baroda State. No cases were reported from Karachi or from anywhere in Northern India. Plague is still increasing in the Mysore State. During the week 244 deaths were reported from Bangalore City, 30 from the civil and military station in the State. Several places in the district of the Hyderabad State are affected. A few cases continue to be reported from Bellary, North Arcot and Salem, Madras Presidency.



THE FAR EAST.

CHINA.

RESTORATION OF THE REGENCY.

OUR Peking Correspondent telegraphing on September 22, says:—

An Imperial edict published to-day, nominally by the authority of the Emperor, but dictated by the Empress Dowager, proclaims the restoration of the Regency, and confirms my message of yesterday.

The Emperor recalls that twice previously the Empress has acted as Regent during troublous times, and announces that now, in deference to his entreaty, she has consented again to assist the Government.

Telegraphing on September 23, our Correspondent says:—

To-day the Emperor and all the higher officers of State did homage to the Empress Dowager. Everything is quiet.

Our Peking Correspondent says that an Imperial edict, published on Monday, regrets the increasing ill-health of the Emperor, and commands the Governors of all the provinces to send the best physicians to Peking, thus preparing the people in case his Majesty's illness should be aggravated.

The death of the Emperor, adds our Correspondent, would not affect the situation, the succession being already provided for.

Our Correspondent at Shanghai on September 23, says:—

The Taotai has received instructions from Peking to effect the arrest of Kang Yu-wei, who, in compliance with the recent edict, is stated to have left Tientsin for Shanghai on Wednesday in a steamer belonging to Messrs. Jardine, China Merchants.

In a despatch to the British Consul, Mr. Brooman, asking his assistance to arrest Kang-Yu-wei, the Taotai describes him as a degraded criminal. It is evident that the party of the Empress Dowager has decided that the reformer's removal is necessary. If he is arrested this immediate execution is probable.

Our Peking Correspondent, telegraphing on September 25, says:—

Kang-Yu-wei, charged with conspiring against the Empress Dowager, has been declared an outlaw and his arrest has been ordered. He has gone to Shanghai on a British steamer.

Chang Yin-Huan, the Cantonese enemy and rival of Li Hung Chang, is charged with harbouring Kang-Yu-wei, and has been arrested. He is now under trial by the Board of Punishments. He will be stripped of all his offices, his removal giving increased power to Li Hung Chang.

The officials generally welcome the Empress's return, the people are indifferent.

Our Shanghai Correspondent, telegraphing on the same day, says:—

Kang-Yu-wei was taken from Tientsin by steamer. On his arrival outside Wu-sung he was placed for safety on the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Ballarat, which is bound for Hong-kong to-morrow.

In the course of an interview which I had with him yesterday, he informed me that he left Peking on Tuesday in compliance with a secret message from the Emperor warning him of his danger and urging him to endeavour to obtain assistance from those interested in the country's welfare. He further stated that recent events were entirely due to the action of the Manchurian party, headed by the Empress Dowager and the Viceroy Yung Lu, and including all the high Manchurian officials. The latter were displeased at the Emperor's leaning towards the Chinese Reform party, and decided to restore the Dowager's Regency.

The Dowager's party is bound by an understanding with the Russians, whereby the latter, in consideration of the support of Russian interests, undertake to preserve Manchuria as the seat of the dynasty and to maintain Manchuria rule in China.

In pursuance of this compact the gradual substitution of Manchus in all high offices and military commands began last year under the direction of the Empress Dowager, thus creating sources of friction with the Emperor, whose detestation was frequently threatened. The present movement is entirely Manchurian, as opposed to Chinese. The influence of Li Hung Chang is now subordinate to that of Yung Lu, and is likely to decrease.

The Emperor's health is excellent, and his capacity for work and eagerness for progress are remarkable. His Majesty is convinced, however, that it is impossible to overcome the opposition without the assistance of England, which he endeavoured to obtain for his recent progressive measures. Kang-Yu-wei urges that England now has an opportunity to intervene and restore the Emperor to the Throne, whereby she would earn the gratitude of the Chinese people. He also observes that unless protection is afforded to the victims of the "coup d'Etat" it will be impossible hence-forward for any native official to support British interests.

Kang-Yu-wei is a native of Canton, aged 40. He is an eminent scholar, and was formerly a teacher in the native college at Canton. Ten years ago he went to Peking and memorialized the Emperor and the Empress Dowager in favour of the introduction of reforms. His efforts were unavailing till recently, when he was presented to the Emperor. On the 26th his family escaped from Canton to Macao. They would have preferred Hong-kong, but were afraid that Great Britain would extradite them.

The rebellion in Kwang-si is still widespread in spite of the numerous executions.

A native official telegram states that Yung Lu has arrived in Peking, retaining the seals of the Chi-li Viceroyalty.

Kwei Chun, who is now proceeding to his post as Viceroy of Szu-chuan, is the uncle of Yung Lu.

JAPAN.

It is generally believed that the Government has decided to raise a foreign loan of £10,000,000 sterling. The Bill authorizing the contracting of this loan will, it is expected, be brought forward at the next Session of the Diet.

Mr. Ohigashi, Minister of Justice, has resigned, chiefly on account of the objections raised by the members of the Bench and Bar to his tenure of office on the ground of his unfitness for the post.

CRETE.

THE RECENT DISTURBANCES AT CANDIA.

Our St. Petersburg Correspondent says that the French and Russian Governments have accepted the proposals in the Italian Note, and have given in their adhesion to it, subject to the modification proposed by Lord Salisbury that the safety of the Cretan Mahomedans shall only be guaranteed by the four Great Powers to the extent to which it has hitherto been by the Turkish troops. Germany and Austria have absolutely declined to enter into the plan. The four Powers will consequently make a joint and impressive representation to the Sultan as to the immediate removal of the Turkish garrisons from Crete. If this is unavailing it is understood that stronger measures will be taken.

Reste's Agency is authorized to state that Great Britain, France, Russia, and Italy have come to an agreement regarding the communication which is to be delivered on their behalf to the Porte with reference to the Cretan question. The Ambassadors have, consequently, received definite instructions how to act in the matter, and a joint Note will be immediately delivered by them to the Porte, which, it is understood, will be couched in very firm and decisive language, and will include the demand for the withdrawal of the Ottoman troops from the island.

The Council of Admirals at Candia has informed the Executive Committee of the Cretan Assembly that the Mahomedans are disarming the Christians at Candia. The committee replied with y

declaration that the Christians are ready immediately after the withdrawal of the Turkish troops to deliver their arms to the autonomous Government which will be established. Our Constantinople Correspondent says that Turkish feeling there is extremely bitter about the treatment of the Mahomedans at Candia.

The Turkish Government has raised difficulties about the passage through the Bosphorus and Dardanelles of some Russian reinforcements for Crete which have been embarked at Odessa.

The news has spread that the departure of the Turkish troops from Crete has been decided upon. It is reported that the Mahomedans of Candia have resolved to oppose the departure of the troops. The families of the foreign officers are being removed from Candia and Retimo.

Our Constantinople Correspondent says that the Porte maintains absolute silence about Crete, but the frequency of communications between Yildiz and the German Embassy excites much remark and conjecture.

The announcement that an understanding is imminent among the four Powers about the evacuation of Crete has greatly disconcerted the Sultan.

A Vienna journal asserts that Turkey has ordered the recall of her troops from Crete, an appeal from the Sultan to the Emperor William having been unsuccessful.

The insurgents in the district of Candia have dispersed. The Mahomedans at Candia declare that, on condition of receiving an assurance of the protection of their lives and property, they are prepared to see the departure of the Turkish troops.

Our Correspondent in Crete, telegraphing on Wednesday from Retimo, says that the town is quiet. Martial law prevails, and the Russian forces, consisting of two and a-half battalions of infantry and two companies of artillery, besides gendarmes and a large workshop, are overwhelming. The Christian families, however, fearing an outbreak when the Turkish troops are ordered to depart, have left the town.

—Times.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

Mr. M. Smither, Offg. Jt-Magte and Dy Collr, Hajipur, is appointed to act temporarily as Magte and Collr of Muzaffarpur. Mr. A. N. Moberly, Offg. Jt-Magte and Dy Collr, Muzaffarpur, is acting for him.

B. B. Prassanna Kumar Dutt Gupta, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Manbhum, is allowed leave for fifteen days, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Babu Kali Coomarr Ray Chowdhury, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Noakhali, is allowed furlough for one year, under article 371 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Babu Pramada Nath Mukerjee, Dy Magte, and Dy Collr, Khulna, is allowed leave for two months under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him.

Babu Atal Behari Moitra, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Rajshahi, is allowed leave for four months, under article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Mr. Brojendra Coomarr Seal, Offg. Dist. and Sessions Judge, Loochly, is appointed to act, in addition to his other duties, as Addl Sessions Judge of Nadia, during the period of the ensuing Civil Court vacation.

Mr. William Augustus Bonnard is appointed to act as Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, during the absence, on leave, of the Hon'ble Nawab Syed Ameer Hossein Bahadur, C. I. E.

Babu Doorga Das Mookerjee, Offg. Dy Magte, and Dy Collr, is allowed furlough for three days under article 371 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the furlough granted to him.

Mr. H. T. S. Forrest, Jt-Magte and Dy Collr, is posted to Lohardagga.

Mr. W. Maxwell, Jt-Magte and Dy Collr, is posted to Champaran.

Mr. Muhammad Yusuf, Offg. Magte, and Collr, Malda, is allowed leave for three months, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Mr. F. R. S. Collier is appointed to act as Commissioner of the Chittagong Division.

Mr. Birendra Chandra Sen, Offg. Jt-Magte and Dy Collr, on leave, is appointed to have charge of the Jessore sub-division.

Babu Murad Dhar Ray Choudhuri, Offg. Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Sirajganj, is allowed leave for forty-five days under article 273 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations.

Mr. E. G. Drake Brockman is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Monghyr.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. B. Oldham, C.I.E., is appointed to act, until further orders, as Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

Mr. J. Kennedy is appointed substantively pro-tempore to be Addl Commissioner of the Patna Division.

Babu Purno Chunder Mitter, First Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, is allowed leave for thirteen days, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Mr. Surjya Kumar Agasti, Offg. Magte and Collr, Noakhali, is allowed leave for three months, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations. Mr. J. D. Cargill is appointed to act for him.

Mr. F. E. Pargiter, Dist and Sessions Judge, is transferred to Purnea.

Mr. M. Finucane, C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the General, Revenue and Statistical Departments, is allowed leave for three months, with effect from the 31st October, 1898.

Mr. W. Maude, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Muzaffarpur, is allowed furlough for three months.

Mr. T. G. Charles, Dist Supt of Police, Darbhanga, is allowed leave for one month and two days.

Mr. J. Cowie, Dist Supt of Police, Jessore, is allowed leave for three months.

Mr. P. A. Sandilands, Dist Supt of Police, Bhagalpur, on leave, is transferred to Khulna Mr. H. C. L. Bamber, Dist Supt of Police, Khulna acting for him.

Maulvi Jannat Hosain Khan, Assistant Supt of Police, is posted to Darbhanga.

Mr. T. C. Orr, Dist Supt of Police, Dacca, is transferred to Sonthal Parganas.

Mr. J. E. Armstrong, Asst Supt of Police, is posted to Sonthal Parganas.

Mr. H. W. Boileau, Dist Supt of Police, Sonthal Parganas, is transferred to Backergunge.

Mr. R. B. Hyde, Asst Supt of Police, is appointed to have charge of the Jessore District Police.

Mr. F. Boxwell, Asst Supt of Police, is posted to Serampore.

Mr. F. C. T. Halliday, Asst Supt of Police, Serampore, is transferred to Muzaffarpur.

Mr. H. A. S. Burt, Asst Supt of Police, is appointed to have charge of the Angul District Police.

Babu Hari Prasad Banerjee, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chota Nagpur Division, is allowed leave for forty-five days, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations. Babu Ram Taran Samanta, Deputy Inspector of Schools of the Manbhum district, is acting for him in addition to his own duties.

Babu Ashutosh Mitter, Munsif of Hatiya is allowed leave for two days, under article 306 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations in extension of the leave granted to him.

Babu Asvini Kumar Bose, Munsif of Meherpur, is allowed leave for two months under article 306 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations.

MR. REYNOLDS, on return from privilege leave, resumed his appointment as Director General of Telegraphs on Saturday at Simla. Mr. Maclean has reverted to his substantive post of Deputy Director-General. Mr. Larkins to Director of Construction, and Mr. Nigal Jones to Superintendent of Construction.

WHAT IS IN A DREAM?

It was said of Professor Louis Agassiz, that if one were to show him the scale of a fish, he could tell the race and species to which the fish belonged.

Once he was at the Jardin des Plantes in Paris, studying a fossil fish, but was not able to decide the species. When he was asleep, a little while after, he dreamed that he caught such a fish, and was able to perceive what it was that he was wanting to know. When he awoke and went again to study the fossil, he found that he had forgotten something that appeared to him in his dream, so he was no better off. The next night he dreamed the same dream and forgot it as before. He then resolved to take a pencil and paper to bed and note down what he wanted, in case he should dream it again. The dream came; but when Agassiz awoke the next morning, he found a drawing of the skeleton of the fish lying on the table, and in it were three bones which were not in sight in the fossil that he had been studying. Those three bones enabled him to assign the fish to the right species.

When he went again to the Jardin des Plantes, he obtained permission from the Director to chip away a scale of stone from the fossil. He found under it the bones which he had copied in the drawing when he was asleep, which had enabled him to tell the species to which the fish belonged.

A. W.

THE RAILWAY TO INDIA.

THE Vienna correspondent of the *Chronicle* learns from St. Petersburg on excellent authority that, in view of the Russian scheme of a Mediterranean and Indian Ocean Railway, no little annoyance is felt in Russian official circles by the Kaiser's forthcoming tour to Constantinople and Jerusalem. The fact of the Russians having asked for a Turkish concession for a line from Tripoli to the Persian Gulf has excited alarm in the German financial world, which looks upon Turkish Asia as exclusively reserved for German enterprise.

A German campaign against the scheme has already begun at Constantinople, and it is known in St. Petersburg that the Kaiser is about to ask the Sultan to reserve that concession for Germans till they have done with all their present engagement in Turkish Asia. The Germans are confident that the Sultan will not dare to refuse the desire of his guest and recent protector. The first step of counter action on the part of Germany, as soon as she got wind of the Russian scheme, has been made by establishing recently a Consulate at Bushire, on the Persian Gulf.

The leader of the German financiers, who is interested in Turkish enterprise, has been directed to go out to Constantinople and prepare the way for the Imperial commercial traveller. The Russians are no less confident of overcoming their scheme. However, the dislike of German neighbourhood and commercial extension in those regions is increasing at St. Petersburg, and feeling is developing that it would be best for Russia on this question to go hand in hand with England, particularly as the line which starts near Cyprus, and terminates at the Indian Ocean will practically be made for England. Russians wisely prefer a future neighbour in Asia to Germany. If at the present juncture England makes a firm step to secure a basis for the participation of English engineers and contractors and capital in the scheme, there is every reason to believe that all securities and friendly co-operation are obtainable from Russia.

TELEPHONE ANTICIPATED BY WILD INDIANS.

THE *July Geographical Journal* has some interesting notes by Col. George Earl Church on Dr. Bach's visit to the Cataguinaru Indians in the valley of the Amazon. Dr. Bach found that each habitation or *maloca* occupied by the tribe was supplied with a *cambarayu* or telegraph, which enabled them to communicate with each other. The machine consists of a hollow piece of hard palm wood filled with sand, rubber, pieces of wood and hide, and fixed in a socket of sand, hide, resin and rubber. This is struck with a club of wood coated with rubber and hide.

There is one of these instruments hidden in each *maloca*, and the *malocas* are about a mile distant one from the other, and all on a direct line north and south. It appears that the instruments are *en rapport* with each other; and, when struck with a club, the neighbouring ones to the north and south, if not above a mile distant, respond to or echo the blow. To this an Indian answers by striking the instrument in the *maloca* with which it is desired to communicate, which blow in turn is echoed by the instrument originally struck. Each *maloca* has its own series of signals. So enclosed is each instrument in the *maloca* that, when standing outside and near the building, it is difficult to hear a blow, but, nevertheless, it is heard distinctly in the next *maloca*, a mile distant, in the manner indicated. The Indian gave me an example of signalling. With a prolonged interval, he struck the instrument twice with the club, which, as I understood, was to indicate attention, or that a conference was desired. This was responded to by the same instrument, as a result of a single blow given by some one on the next apparatus, nearly a mile distant. Then commenced a long conversation, which I could not comprehend.

So, long before we had our telephone connecting house with house, these remote Indians of South America had got what served something of the same purpose!

TWELVE Lee-Metford Rifles were stolen at Bareilly on Sunday night from a company of the Derbyshire Regiment which was under canvas.

SENTENCES of death on four Naskik dacoits and of transportation for life on six others have just been passed by the Naskik Sessions Judge—a heavy blow at gang robbery and murder in that part of the Western Presidency.

It is intended to introduce a short Bill into the Viceroy's Legislative Council amending the Common Carriers Act. The proposal is that in suits for damages against carriers the claim must be made within six months, and any suits instituted must be brought within one year. This reduction of time within which carriers are liable to be sued seems a very sensible one as the present limitation of five years is too long.

REPORTS for the first half of the current month show that the plague is still continuing its ravages in the Southern Mahratta country, particularly in the Dharwar District, where a large number of villages are infected. Measures to ensure the complete evacuation of such villages will be taken. The disease is also making headway slowly in Bangalore. There have been no fresh cases in the Punjab, while the N.W.P., Oudh and Bengal remain free.

Telegrams.

[INDIAN TELEGRAM.]

BENARES, OCT. 15.

(Indian Daily News.)

A numerous-attended public meeting of Hindus, under the presidency of Babu Annada Prosad Bapooly, rais of Benares, was held on Saturday at the Hanumanghar at which the action of the Municipal Commissioners of Puri in killing the monkeys and erecting public latrines at the side of the Jagannath temple was strongly condemned. Fears were expressed of the result of such high-handed proceedings on the part of the Municipal Commissioners of Puri and other places in matters where the social and religious prejudices of Hindus are concerned which, if not checked by the Government, would render the position of the conservative Hindus, throughout the country, most unbearable. It was also resolved that a telegram be sent to the Magistrate of Puri intimating that the entire orthodox Hindu community and pundits of Benares were greatly alarmed and were against this obnoxious proposal of the Puri Municipal Commissioners, and that a deputation of pundits and raises should wait upon the Hon. Raja Sasi Sekhaharwar Rai Bahadur, now in Benares, and urge him to move the Government of Bengal in the matter.

DARBHANGA, OCT. 15.

The Maharaja has been ailing from a bad form of catarrh and fever for the last week. His condition has caused us anxiety as he recovered from his last serious illness in Calcutta only in March last. Ever since he has been in indifferent health and very weak. Dr. Russell was summoned by telegraph. The Maharaja has now improved sufficiently for the doctor to leave tomorrow.

RAWALPINDI, OCT. 15.

The Head Master, Mission School, having brought a defamation case against the *Punjab Times* for publishing a drama entitled *Pindi Ichabad*, the Cantonment Magistrate issued a search warrant for blocks, manuscript and warrants against Messrs. Jivaram Jhapur and P. Gupta, proprietor and editor respectively. Manuscripts, proofs and advertisements and blocks were removed, notwithstanding protest. They were released on bail of Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 500 respectively. Great sensation prevails.

RAMGOPALPUR, OCT. 15.

The anniversary meeting of the Ramgopalpur Charitra Bekashine Association was held on the 14th instant with grand success. All the leading gentlemen of the place were present. The school room was tastefully decorated.

OCT. 16.

Maharaja is much better to-day. He has been free from fever for more than 24 hours. Dr. Ressel left this day.

DACCRA, OCT. 16.

A Convocation of the East Bengal Samasat Samaj, under the presidency of Pundit Idvaita Nyaratna at the Northbrook Hall, on October 15, was an unprecedented success. The hall and the compound were crowded. Some 700 Pundits—a number never approached before—from different parts of Bengal assembled. The *life* of the town—Principals of Colleges, Hakims, Zemindars, Pleaders, officers and others—attended numerously. Great enthusiasm prevailed. The proceedings commenced with a Sanskrit song. The report gave a succinct account of the past of the Samaj; thanked the Lieutenant-Governor, the Director of Public Instruction, and the late Inspector of Schools for justice done; and Mr. Mondy for free use of the Dacca College; and Babu Kisorimohon Roychowdhuri and Raja Srinath Ray for their princely liberality to the tune of eleven thousand rupees in the past eighteen months; and Ray Jogenra Kisser Bahadur, of Ramgopalpur, Ray Abhay Charan Mitra Bahadur and Babu Govindlal Basak for Rs. 50,220, and 100 respectively as annual grants. Silk robes, diplomas and stipends were given to the 25 successful Title Examination candidates from various parts of Bengal; and Scholarships and rewards were granted to successful candidates in all examination to and their teachers. The Maharaja of Tipperah, Maharaja Surjakanta of Muktagachha, Rajah Rajendranarayan of Bhowal, Babu Koghnath Das and the late Maharani Suarnamayi and others were thanked for past munificence; and the Bhagyakul Raja and Babus for their support to the Samaj at its starting and since. Some 700 Pundits were honoured with *vidya*. Extempore Sanskrit speeches were delivered by Pundits. Krishna Charan Tarkankar and Prasanna Kumar Tarkankidhi.

DURBHANGA, OCT. 17.

The Maharaja of Darbhanga have had no fever since Saturday. His Highness has greatly improved.

[FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, OCT. 14.

Nine Italian anarchists have been arrested at Alexandria. A number of bombs were found in a house occupied by one of the prisoners which were apparently intended for the purpose of an outrage on the Emperor William at Cairo. Owing to the abandonment of His Majesty's visit to Egypt, two anarchists who are still at large, left Cairo yesterday for Port Said en route for Palestine. Simultaneously with their departure a box containing bombs was despatched Alexandria for Port Said, which, however from the authorities seized.

LONDON, OCT. 14.

The Ministries at Paris observe the strictest reticence concerning the reported military conspiracy, with the exception of the Ministry for War, which affects to ridicule the whole statement.

LONDON, OCT. 14.

A further Note from the Powers has been presented to the Porte which insists upon compliance with the terms of the ultimatum. The latest Note intimates that the Powers may possibly concede an emblem of the Sultan's sovereignty over Crete at a later date.

LONDON, OCT. 14.

The French Railway are working perfectly, and the strike is either a fiasco or has been purposely magnified.

LONDON, OCT. 14.

Mr. Schreiner has succeeded in forming a new Cape Ministry.

LONDON, OCT. 15.
The Atlantic transport liner *Mahagon* has foundered off the Lizard, and 143 persons are reported to have been drowned.

LONDON, OCT. 15.
A banquet was given at the Hotel Metropole this evening in honour of Sir Antony MacDonnell at which many distinguished guests were present. In replying to the toast of the evening Sir Antony MacDonnell said that it was essential in the administration of India to be an upholder of law and order, and to maintain a kindly attitude towards the natives. Lord Russell and Sir William Hunter eulogised Sir Antony MacDonnell's work in India.

LONDON, OCT. 16.
Further arrests have been made at Alexandria in connection with the discovery of the anarchist plot against the life of the Emperor William.

LONDON, OCT. 16.
An edict has been issued by the Empress Dowager of China which promises to secure the prosperity of the country, and appoints two boards of trade, one at Shanghai and the other at Hankow. Sir Claude Macdonald has received a satisfactory assurance regarding the Emperor's health.

LONDON, OCT. 16.
In compliance with the ultimatum from the powers the Sultan has now ordered all Turkish troops to leave Crete.

LONDON, OCT. 17.
In a leading article this morning the *Times* says Lord Elgin has more than justified the wisdom of Mr. Gladstone's selection. Lord Elgin has manfully confronted all difficulties and been largely successful.

LONDON, OCT. 17.
The American Peace Commissioners refuse to assume any of the Cuban debt.

LONDON, OCT. 18.
It has transpired that Count Muraviev's mission to Paris is to reassure the French Government that the friendship and confidence of Russia is unimpaired by the accession of the Radical ministry or by the Dreyfus turmoil, and an agreement is reported to have been attained as to future policy.

LONDON, OCT. 18.
In an interview with Reuters' representative, Colonel Warburton said that we must strongly hold the Khyber at all hazards, and it was desirable to establish posts strong enough to hold out from three to seven days. Colonel Warburton advocated the stiffening of the Khyber Rifles with Mahomedan and Indian troops and placing the Khyber under direct control from Simla.

LONDON, OCT. 18.
The Warwickshire Regiment which is being replaced at Alexandria by the Gordons has started for India, and not for Crete, as previously reported.

LONDON, OCT. 18.
Mr. Schreiner addressing the Cape House Assembly said the Government would endeavour to maintain friendly relations with Rhodesia and also with the sister states, and recognizes the independence of the two Republics. Mr. Rhodes declared that he would insist upon the Government introducing a redistribution bill in the present session.

SUCCESSFUL experiments in lighting parts of Merchant and Barr Streets, Rangoon, with gas were carried out on Monday night. Rangoon to date uses the antique street oil lamps.

PLAGUE is very bad in the Poona District, where 24 cases and 28 deaths were recorded, and 10 cases and six deaths have occurred in Alandi. Two fairs at Ahmednagar have been stopped by Government.

THE total earnings of the State and Guaranteed Railways for the week ending October 1st are forty lakhs and seventy-three thousand, which is two lakhs less than for the same week of last year. For the financial year up to date the total earnings are seventy-eight lakhs only, better than for the same period last year.

AT Bombay there were 35 attacks and 15 deaths from plague reported on Tuesday. The total mortality from all causes was 114 as against 100 last year and 94 the year before. There has been a very satisfactory improvement in the health of Bombay during the past week. The total number of deaths from all causes have fallen from 990 in the previous week to 828, a decrease of 162. The mortality from plague dropped from 240 to 149, a falling off of 9.

THE Agra poisoning case was resumed before the Magistrate on Tuesday when several native servants were examined to show Mrs. Powell's intimacy with Gajadhar. Kurrem, cook, with whom Gajadhar lived, deposed having seen Gajadhar sending a phial to Mrs. Powell before Mr. Powell's death. It was wrapped in paper, the cork only being visible. Rajowlee, Mr. Powell's cook, stated that Gajadhar came and lived at Mrs. Powell's house three days after the sahib's death. The witness used to cook food and send half to the mem-sahib and half to Gajadhar. When leaving Tunda, Gajadhar travelled in the same compartment with Mrs. Powell. Fusa, punkha coolie, said that while Mr. Powell was out on duty Gajadhar used to come at nights, and enter the house through the bath-room. The case was then further adjourned.

MR. JUSTICE LAWRIE has reduced the sentence, passed by the Ceylon Magistrate, Mr. Moor, of three months' imprisonment on Mr. LeMesurier for offences, under the land resumption Ordinance, to a fine of Rs. 75. There were serious allegations against the accused in connection with the case, and, remarks a local paper, he, of course, knew the penalty to which he made himself liable; but it was felt by outsiders that the sentence to imprisonment would not be affirmed on appeal, and that it was, therefore, unwise to attempt to impose it. Mr. Moor was specially sent from Colombo to hear the case; and it is to be regretted that he was unable to bring his ideas more into accord with the ordinary, as well as the Supreme Court, view of the matter, in fixing upon the punishment. Every setting aside or variation of a sentence on appeal leaves some point for regret, as the

A SESSIONS JUDGE ALTERS HIS JUDGMENT.

BEFORE the Vacation Bench on Friday the rule obtained on behalf of Sheo Gabinda Rai to show cause why an order of the Sessions Judge of Saran altering a judgment passed by him in the appeal preferred by the petitioner against an order of conviction by the Deputy Magistrate of Saran should not be set aside, came on for hearing. It appeared that the petitioner, along with several other persons, were convicted of rioting and other offences and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and to pay various sums of money as fine, out of which a sum of money was awarded to the complainant's party as compensation. Four of the accused persons, including the petitioner, were sentenced to two years and to pay fines, and the remaining accused were sentenced to six months and to pay fines. On appeal the Sessions Judge absolutely dismissed the application of three of the accused persons and reduced the sentence of the remaining accused to three months. The effect of the judgment was that the sentence passed upon the petitioner was reduced from two years to three months and a warrant to that effect over the signature of the Sessions Judge was issued to the Superintendent of the Jail to detain the petitioner for three months. All the accused persons then moved the High Court, and the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bannerjee refused to interfere. When the time for paying the compensation to the complainant came, it was found out that the fines imposed by the Sessions Judge did not amount to that sum. His attention was accordingly drawn to the fact by the District Magistrate and the Sessions Judge, without giving any notice to the petitioner, cancelled the warrant issued to the Superintendent of the Jail, with regard to the petitioner and altered the judgment in a way so as to confirm the original sentence of two years' imprisonment and fine imposed on him by the Deputy Magistrate. Against this order the accused moved the High Court and obtained this rule.

The Sessions Judge submitted an explanation stating that it was simply by a clerical error that the name of the accused was included among those whose sentences were reduced and when the mistake was found out, he simply corrected it. Babu Dasarathi Sanial, who appeared for the petitioner, contended that the Sessions Judge had no jurisdiction to alter his judgment. The only section that enabled a criminal court to alter its judgment is Section 369 C. P. Code. But that section says that only a clerical error may be rectified. The Sessions Judge in his explanation says it was a clerical error which he had corrected, because he never intended to reduce the sentence passed upon the petitioner. The question is, is it a clerical error? The meaning of "clerical error," as given in Wharton's Law Lexicon is "an error in copying." In Dr. Ogilvie's Dictionary the meaning given is "mistake in copying or transcribing." That is the well understood meaning of the word, which the legislature has adopted in that section. Otherwise there would be no finality in the judgment of the Criminal Court. It has been held in the Full Bench case of *Empress vs. Gibbon* that the High Court after passing its judgment in a criminal case is *functus officio*. There is another difficulty, the petitioner having in the first instance moved the High Court and the High Court having refused to interfere, has affirmed that judgment, which becomes a judgment of this Court (Stevens J.). The High Court only refused to interfere therefore no other Division Bench of this Court, much less the Sessions Court, has jurisdiction to alter it. The learned Judge again cancelled the warrant that was issued to the Superintendent of the Jail, informing him that the sentence was reduced.

Their Lordships after hearing the Vakeel and reading the explanation of the Sessions Judge delivered the following judgment:—This is a rule to show cause why an alteration made by the Sessions Judge in his judgment affecting the petitioner should not be set aside as having been made without jurisdiction and contrary to the provisions of Section 369, C. P. Code, and why an order issued by the Sessions Judge cancelling a warrant which he had previously issued on the judgment as it originally stood should not be set aside. The facts of the case are simple. The petitioner was one of a number of persons who were convicted at the same trial. Some of them were sentenced to a period of two years' rigorous imprisonment with fine, and others were sentenced to shorter terms. When the case came up before the learned Sessions Judge on appeal, he reduced the sentences of those persons who had been sentenced to shorter terms, but upheld the longer sentences of two years with fine in respect of two of the persons upon whom it had been passed. The petitioner before us was the third accused. What occurred was that in affirming the sentences of two years with fine, the learned Sessions Judge in his judgment mentioned two of the names, but did not mention that of the petitioner, who, therefore, came within the category of "the others" (not mentioned by name) whose sentences were reduced. This afterwards came to the notice of the Sessions Judge and he withdrew the warrant which had been issued in respect of the petitioner upon his judgment as it originally stood, and inserted his name with those of the other two persons whose appeal had been entirely dismissed. The learned Sessions Judge explains that it was by a simple inadvertent omission that the petitioner's name was omitted in the first instance, and that, in inserting it afterwards, he did nothing more than correct a mere clerical error such as is provided for by Section 369, C. P. Code. It has been contended before us that a clerical error means an error in copying or transcribing and nothing else. We think that is a very inadequate definition of the term, which we think is wide enough to include an inadvertent omission such as that which occurred on the present occasion. That it was only an inadvertent omission is shown, as the learned Sessions Judge points out, by the fact that the amount of compensation which he awarded to the complainant in his judgment, although it corresponded with the total amount of fine imposed according to his intention, exceeded the amount imposed under the erroneous judgment by the difference made by the omission in question. We discharge the rule. The petitioner must be re-arrested and made to serve out the remaining portion of the sentence.

AMERICAN NOTES.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

CHICAGO, SEPT. 20.

UNFORESEEN BLESSINGS OF THE WAR.

It is quite certain that America will gain a great accession of territory from her successful war with Spain. The American half of the Peace Commission sailed for Europe yesterday; and if I can judge rightly from the voices of the press, the pulpit and the politician, they have definite instructions to demand not only Cuba and Porto Rico, but the whole of the island of Luzon, with the city and port of Manila, and the practical overlordship of the Philippine Islands. The President firmly refuses to disband the army, and some of the best informed politicians tell me that, it is said, the terms of peace are so onerous, that unless Spain consents to the United States relieving her of her entire colonial possessions, the only logical outcome of the war, hostilities may be resumed. But Spain probably will consent. Even if the United States has to face the unpleasant contingency of her refusal, the war, with all its terrible loss of life to the finest youth of America, who form the forces which have been engaged, will be a cheap price to pay for that unforeseen blessing which now appears at last within the range of practical politics—a permanent Civil Service.

American politics and American State and Municipal Administration are blighted by the horrible corruption, jobbery and consequent fatal inefficiency which comes from the principle which has prevailed in the conduct of both the great political parties, viz., "The spoils to the victor," under which a change of political parties in power, results in the shifting not merely of the State Civil Service, but of every one employed in Municipal and Judicial administration. It is easy to understand what demoralization sets in by what would have happened in Great Britain, if the same principle prevailed after the last election. The entire Civil Service, which would have been appointed by Mr. Gladstone in 1892, would have all resigned their posts, to be replaced by Lord Salisbury from the nominees of Tory wirepullers, members of Parliament, and Primrose Dames, as the rewards of diligence in party organization and warfare. This absence of permanence in the Civil Service must inevitably result in hopeless inefficiency with the certain collapse of any department which has a sudden pressure thrown upon it. During recent years, some feeble attempts have been made to create permanence in some of the great departments of State, in proportion as Presidents have felt themselves able to resist the more unscrupulous pressure of the "Boss." The Navy department is one of those which have most benefited, and it has now, to all intents and purposes, a permanent service. This is why it has been so signally successful in the recent war. The Army department, however, has not been thoroughly reformed, and rendered stable like the Navy, and it has now become only too apparent that official incapacity and negligence has killed half a dozen brave lads for every one that fell by Spanish bullets. When the armistice was signed, the larger proportion of the troops in Cuba and Porto Rico were ordered home for rest and recuperation, and have been settled in camps on supposed healthy spots by the sea. During the war, from beginning to end, the entire transport commissariat, medical department and nursing of the army of invasion was a hideous fiasco. Everything broke down, and it is slowly leaking out that if Santiago had not been surrendered, but held out for two or three days more, General Shafter would have been compelled to beat an ignominious retreat from sheer starvation.

When the truce was made, and it was possible to withdraw the starved and fever-stricken soldiers of the United States, the transport service failed disgracefully. There was no adequate medical or nursing service on any of the transports, no proper bedding for the sick and wounded, all the ships were overcrowded and badly provisioned, and the poor fellows arrived in New York, more dead than alive. Delay, mismanagement and folly awaited them on their arrival, as it had dogged them throughout the campaign. Long and weary hours elapsed with the thermometer over 100 in the shade before the word came to land; then no train service was ready and there was fresh delay; they weary railway journeys, with long stoppages, to camp. When they reached the camps, men fell in heaps as they got out of the trains. The camps were in hopeless confusion, no method, no discipline, and the largest camp, Wikoff, on Long Island, seemed to have been carefully selected, because there was no drinkable water within ten miles. The great majority of these soldiers are volunteers, recruited from the best and most respectable classes of society, and you will easily understand that as all these terrible facts leak out, the whole nation is in a furious passion, and rings with fierce denunciation of the entire Army administration from the President, who is Commander-in-Chief and the Secretary of State for War, Mr. Alger, down to the humblest office boy in the department. This anger is not confined to the Democratic Press, though the Democratic Party are not slow to make capital out of it, but the Republican papers are quite as angry, and all clamour for the prompt dismissal of Secretary Alger, as the head and front of it all. I don't know that he is more to blame than others. He might easily have made the very best of the wretched material the disastable system of "Boss" appointments gave him in his office, and yet lamentably failed. He seems a poor creature enough, but the American public are themselves to blame for allowing Boss rule, and the "Spoils to the Victor" policy to prevail so long.

A few days ago, I saw the contents of one Transport march from their steamer up Fifth Avenue, New York, to their head-quarters. They were a regiment of New York State volunteers, part of Roosevelt's famous "rough-riders," and half a regiment of United States Cavalry. They were indeed a ragged regiment of gaunt famished-looking warriors. The ringing cheers of the vast crowd assembled to greet them were almost quenched with moans of sympathy and curses on the head of Alger. It is freely said that the medical, quartermaster's and commissary departments, as well as the staff corps, have been filled with incompetent nincompoops, the sons and political friends of Congress men, and that hundreds of ignorant

civilians have been appointed to places which ought to have been filled by trained and experienced soldiers. Everyone is justly filled with admiration of the splendid qualities of the American volunteer, who has proved himself more than the equal of the average trained European soldiers; but everywhere the signs are that the war will breed more scandal than glory. A Commission is being appointed by the President to investigate and report upon the whole business, and there can be no doubt that when Congress meets again there will be lively times indeed.

The ravages of disease, the terrible unnecessary hardships the soldiers have had to undergo, the awful fact that men have died by hundreds from actual starvation, from want of proper clothing, from want of tents and shelter, from want of medicine and nursing, and from typhoid in the "health" camps prepared for their reception at home, the fact that the evil is still existing, and in some camps even increasing, and that the Army department from Secretary Alger downwards seem to be a lot of paralysed idiots, are solid scandals that are burning themselves into the national heart and conscience. If Spain had not been even worse in her administration, she could easily have cleared the American Army out of Cuba, and prolonged the war for years; and had the Army department been as inefficient as the Army, Spain rotten to the core as she is, would have inflicted grave disaster on the United States.

All this is now brought home to the American people by the unhappy victims of the "Spoils to the Victor" system, who are now tottering to their homes in every State of the Union. If they have the good sense to blame themselves for allowing the political Boss to put his heavy foot on their necks in the past, and insist upon a permanent, educated, well-organized Civil Service, such as we possess, instead of the corrupt nominees of political blackguardism, those slain by Alger will deserve even better of their country than the heroes who fell before Santiago, and should have a special national monument.

If the American people intend embarking upon a great Colonial Empire, as seems practically certain, without a permanent Colonial service, they will find that Empire crumble to dust in their hands at the first Democratic victory. If the posts and salaries of every civil servant in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines are to be looked upon as "Spoils for the Victors" nothing else is to be expected.

During the last fortnight I have met and conversed with many of the best American politicians, Republican and Democrat. I find them all deeply impressed with the paramount importance of a drastic reform of their Civil Service on permanent lines; and the party which can most successfully convince the electorate that they are most in earnest on this point, will win the next Presidential election. The President's reply to the agitation has taken the form of first, a personal visit to the camps in company with Secretary Alger, followed by the sending home on leave of all the sick and wounded able to travel, and finally the appointment of what we would call a "Royal" Commission to inquire into the whole scandal from top to bottom. It appears certain that the reality and full justification of the national anger has been brought home to the President. Alger is too important a member of the Republican organization to be lightly thrown out to the raging wolves of popular fury, but he has made it quite clear that the war investigation is to be thorough and drastic, without reference to any who may be involved in the responsibility, however highly placed. He has shown this by an appointment as Commissioner, announced in this morning's papers, of Captain Evan Howell, one of William J. Bryan's staunchest supporters, a man who commands the confidence of the whole Democratic Party, to which he is quite orthodox, except as an advocate of Silver Coinage. It is admitted on all hands and in every paper I have been able to get hold of before the mail closes that if President McKinley desired that any facts concerning the alleged mismanagement of the Army department should be huddled up, or any friendly politician sheltered, Captain Howell would have been the very last man he would have appointed. Everyone is now convinced that the President is honestly anxious for as complete an investigation as can be had, and that he is carefully and judiciously selecting the best sort of men for the purpose. The reference will probably be for inquiry into the whole operations of the Army department, before, during, and after the war, for the purpose not only of fixing individual responsibility in all cases of mismanagement that may be discovered, but of taking future action to bring the department into the same permanent efficiency as the Naval. If the result of it all gives President McKinley strength and courage to stand for a second term of office, on the platform of a permanent Civil Service, after having brought the War department into a pattern department for the rest, and if he proposes to give a fair proportion of the posts to the Democratic Party, or better still throws the service open to competition, he will sweep the country.

A GREAT DEMOCRATIC EXPERIMENT.

The Dominion of Canada is at present going through a great democratic experiment that may have far reaching consequences beyond the immediate issue at stake. A complete plebiscite is being taken of every voter from Halifax to Victoria, and upwards of four millions of people will, on September 29th, record their votes for or against the total prohibition of the sale, manufacture and importation of intoxicating liquor from end to end of the Dominion.

Altogether apart from the importance of this vote of an entire nation on a matter of great moral and social import, this experiment has peculiar interest in being, so far as I am aware, the first instance on record anywhere within the British Empire, of a direct referendum of any momentous political issue to the electors. Myself a strong believer in the principle of the referendum, and an advocate of its substitution for the House of Lords as a more proper and reasonable democratic safeguard to hasty or ill-considered legislation by Parliament, I am watching the progress and result of this great referendum in the Dominion of Canada, as a precedent upon which the advocacy of the application of the principle in British politics may be founded.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the brilliant Prime Minister of Canada, met the pressure brought upon him and the party he leads by the Temperance reformers of the Dominion at the last General Election, by a pledge that if he were returned he would as soon as possible bring in and press

through the Dominion Parliament a measure enacting this specific plebiscite, which is being taken, not under constitutional powers already in existence, but in consequence of this Act passed *ad hoc* by Parliament. The two great political parties in Canada are standing quite aloof from the contest, and the fight has gradually become a direct issue between the liquor in crests, which are threatened with extinction, and all the moral and religious forces of the country. Powerful and influential "Plebiscite Committees" have been organized in every Province by the Temperance party, and, as the Executive Chairman of the Committee for the Province of Quebec proudly told me, there is not a Protestant church in the Dominion which is not practically a Committee room for the local canvass of the electors, nor a Protestant Minister who is not an active electoral agent. Roman Catholic influence largely prevails in the Province of Quebec, the French habitants, as they are called, being all strongly loyal to that Church; they are a simple, sober, religious people, and Mr. J. H. Crason, the vigorous Secretary of the Dominion Alliance, the leading Temperance organization, assures me that the priesthood in every country village are earnest advocates of prohibition, and that although in the two great cities of Montreal and Quebec the priests have too many saloon keepers in their flocks to be quite independent, he does not know of one from the Archbishop downwards, who is at all likely to take the field in the liquor interest. The Archbishop personally is opposed to prohibition, but so far he has remained quite neutral, and if he issues any pastoral on the matter at all, it is not expected to be anything but neutral and colourless, leaving the priests free to take whatever action they may think best in the interest of their people.

It is freely stated that the wirepullers of the Liberal Party, which is in power, secretly desire defeat, with a view to escaping what will undoubtedly be an awkward and difficult position if the Plebiscite results in a Temperance victory. Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself is not a prohibitionist, though he is to be thoroughly relied upon to carry out the people's mandate, if given. It is also rumoured that the Conservative wirepullers desire victory with the laudable object of putting the present administration in a hole. I had a long talk over the whole situation with Major Bond, Mr. Carson, and Mr. J. R. Dougal, the proprietor of the chief Canadian daily paper the *Montreal Witness*, and leader of the Temperance party in the province of Quebec. These three men have the whole Temperance agitation practically in their hands. They admitted that such might be the mental attitude of some of the party wirepullers, but if it were, no wires were being pulled at any rate. The Liquor party are holding no public meetings and have issued no public appeal. But they have their own methods of work, which are much the same as those with which we are familiar enough all over Great Britain and Ireland. The method on which they most rely is that of working through the saloon bars everywhere they exist, though this is only potent in the large towns and cities, and is of no effect in the country districts which make up quite five-sixths of the Dominion's population. They also rely a good deal on getting their nominees accepted by the local authorities as polling agents or scrutineers; but Mr. Dougal, who has special opportunities of knowing, assures me that they cannot do much in that way, outside the cities, and that careful precautions are being taken by the Secretary of State, Mr. Scott (the author of the Scott Act) to circumvent any machinations of that character.

The final result may be known before you publish this letter; but from all I could gather from those three leaders of the Temperance party, a majority may be reasonably looked for. The only doubt they seemed to have was whether the total vote would be large enough to constitute a clear mandate upon which so drastic a change in the social customs of a large minority could be successfully carried out; and also whether a clear majority could be got in every province. They appear confident that Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario and Manitoba, will each give a very substantial majority for prohibition, but they are doubtful whether the country districts in the province of Quebec can counteract the influence of the Liquor party in the large cities of Quebec and Montreal; British Columbia too is very backward, and although the electorate is small, a majority is looked upon as certain against prohibition. The North-West Provinces are quite an unknown quantity, but the population is so sparse and widely scattered, that the vote must inevitably be small, and of no great account either way; a good majority is, however, expected.

The whole movement is one of deep interest to every thoughtful politician, not only as the expression of a national opinion on the liquor traffic as a social institution, but as bearing on the question of the Referendum which is certain to be an important detail in the great and difficult controversy about the House of Lords, which already darkens our political horizon in Great Britain.

The Temperance movement, socially as well as politically, is in Canada far in advance of anything which exists in other Anglo-Saxon communities, and it is likely enough that the century may close with every liquor-shop, distillery and brewery in the Dominion swept out of existence. If the vote gives what the Canadians style a "mandate majority," it may have some due influence on the Royal Commission which has been sitting under Lord Peel's chairmanship for the last three years, of which I am a member, and which meets for final report in November.

Not long ago a stupid magistrate in India sentenced an editor to penal servitude for life for seditionously suggesting that India should have the Canadian constitution conferred upon her by the Queen. The sentence was commuted to a year. If, however, the Indian Government, instead of establishing State liquor shops in every village, tried the Referendum now in progress in Canada, the heads of families throughout British India would give a vote of at least 10 to 1 in favour of prohibition. But as that unhappy editor knows to his cost, India is not Canada?

The Bhagulpore paper says:—An additional subordinate Judge has been sanctioned for Bhagulpore for six months, and probably Babu Lal Gopal Sen, the offg. and Sub-Judge, has the chance of being posted here for that period.

MR. NOX HOMAN, Personal Assistant to the Director General of Post Offices, is now engaged at Gwalior on deputation in advising the Durbar about the reorganization of the Postal Department of the State.

BENARES NEWS.

(From our own correspondent.)

BENARES, OCT. 19.

THERE will shortly be a sudden change in the office of

THE JUDGE

of Benares. Mr. Greeven has received a telegram summoning him to England for private reasons, and he applied to the Local Government for leave. The Government have replied that he must make a formal application, which he has done. So, within the next few days, the services of one of our best and ablest Judicial Officers will be lost to us. In the hurry that he goes, there will be no time for a party in his honour; but I am pretty sure that next month, when our

COLLECTOR AND MAGISTRATE

proceeds on long leave, the leaders of the Benares society will organise some sort of farewell entertainment for him. As I have more than once said, Mr. Porter has not proved better than a *Jo-Husur Hakim*, and Benares will not be sorry to part with him. The next question that engages our mind is the appointment of their successors. We have not the least idea as to who is coming here as Judge, but there is a strong belief in many quarters that

MR. LOVETT

will be our next Collector. If this announcement turns out to be true we shall be very sorry. Mr. Lovett is well-known at Benares, and his administration of Azamgarh was not satisfactory. Ours is not a district where any man can be sent. Will the good Officiating Lieutenant-Governor spare us an infraction? Speaking of officers, I ought to mention that, the

JOINT-MAGISTRATE

Mr. Berthoud, should be forthwith relieved of his onerous duties here in view of the strictures of the Sessions Judge. He has proved himself to be incompetent and unsympathetic, and I trust, that the local Government will take notice of the remarks of the Sessions Judge about him. There can be no question as to his inexperience; for, he is only a recent arrival and inexperience will naturally make him incompetent for his important duties. But if he and the present District Superintendent of Police were to change places, the arrangement will be highly satisfactory.

Leaving personalities aside, I have to report that arrangements are being made to hold the

THEOSOPHICAL CONVENTION

here on the 25th instant. Mrs. Annie Besant and the local theosophists are busy making preparations for the success of the assemblage. There is hardly a suitable place in Benares for holding grand demonstrations, and I believe the convention will come off in what is locally known as the *Bandobast Khoti*, the property of Maharaja Kall Kissen Tagore of Calcutta. The first subject to occupy the attention of the theosophists will undoubtedly be the maintenance of the Central Hindu College in an efficient condition. Mrs. Besant gives a lecture to the students of this College every Sunday.

The name of the Tagore *Kothi* puts me in mind of a large magnificent house that is being built for Sir Ramesh Chunder Mitter. I am told Sir Ramesh wishes to make Benares his permanent place of residence.

Intense excitement has been caused in the minds of the local public by the desecration of the

POORI TEMPLE

by the Municipality of that holy city. The newspapers are daily sought by a large number of persons who wish to know the development of the affair. The action of the Municipal authorities is strongly condemned. The fact that some members have procured *shastri* texts in their favour is not considered to be of any value here. Hindu religion is very intricate and ticklish, and all sorts of authorities can be extracted out of its books. The Government should therefore attach no importance to the texts, but look to the general side of the question as to whether monkey-killing and the construction of a latrine just at the back of the temple are likely to give offence to the Hindu public or not. When the Southern India is quiet and there are no Hindu-Muslim troubles in our Provinces, this Orissa difficulty is giving unnecessary worry and vexation to the public throughout India.

"Nothing gives greater pleasure to an author than to see his remark approvingly quoted." You can therefore imagine how right glad I must be to see the major portion of my letters to you translated in the vernacular papers. My views on the subject of the erection of a mosque in close proximity to the

GORAKHDAS SARAI TEMPLE

have been quoted by the *Bangabasi* and are being discussed in other papers. Would that this consensus of opinion had weight with the Government. At present there are only

TWO CASES OF IMPORTANCE

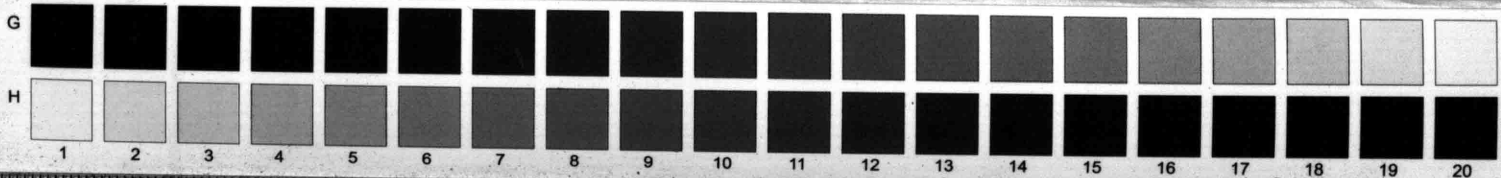
in the Sessions Court. One is that in which the Head-copist of the Collector's Office stands charged with getting certain entries made in the plaint without permission; the other case is of a F. A. passed vaccinator who is charged with forgery.

A large number of pilgrims are coming here from outside on account of the "MALAMAS" MONTH when bathing in the holy Ganges and the worship of Viswanath is considered to open the gates of *Kailas* to the purified. There are only a few days left in the month, and the number of visitors is diminishing. The Temple of Viswanath is well decorated.

THE RAIN

has ceased, and the nights are cold. The sky is clear at night but is cloudy in the day. One smart shower of rain is needed in the interests of agriculture. The season, however, is bad and public health is at a discount. Fever is the rage of the city.

THE annual report on the administration of the Postal Insurance Fund for 1897-98 states that from the 1st February, 1898, the benefits of the fund, which had previously been confined to servants of the Postal and Telegraph Departments only, were extended generally to all Government servants who are subject to the Civil Rules. It further states that 291 new policies were granted, of the aggregate value of Rs. 4,38,250, as compared with 223 issued in the previous year for Rs. 2,96,300. Over two-fifths of the total number of policies, granted during the year, were issued after the extension of the scheme to Government servants generally; and it seems clear that the system of endowment policies is to prove a most popular form of insurance.



THE VICEROY'S SPEECH AT THE
FAREWELL DINNER.

ON Friday night, His Excellency Lord Elgin was entertained at a farewell dinner by the members of the United Service Club, Simla. The following is the full text of the Viceroy's speech:—

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—I am not quite sure for which I ought to feel most grateful,—for the words which you, Sir, have just spoken, for the reception which this company has given to your speech, or for the kindly feeling which prompted you all to invite me to meet you here on this occasion. Fortunately I have no need to discriminate, but for all your kindness I can return my most sincere and heart-felt thanks. It seems to me that to-night I might almost fancy myself in the position of a veteran who, when forced to leave the tented field where long he'd been a lodger, finds himself surrounded by his comrades in arms, and carries away with him, the undying remembrance of their farewell and good wishes. (Applause.) It may be that some of you may feel inclined to demur to my claim to be ranked as a veteran, and I must, of course, admit that there are gentlemen here with whom I cannot compete in number of years and even less in length of Indian service, but still I am approaching the end of the service which the Government of India will accept from me, and that is a moment when what I mean by the feelings of a veteran come uppermost. I remember on one occasion since I came to this country I had been dilating on the virtue of caution and patience in the pushing on of reforms, however beneficial, and as I sat down my friend beside me, an administrator well known for his ardent and energetic spirit, murmured in my ear, 'There is one objection to patience, and that is the five years' tenure.' (Laughter and applause.) I see now what he meant. (Laughter.) No five years could suffice for all that might be done in such an office as I have been privileged to hold, and one must be content to leave hopes unfulfilled.

"But if I look at the matter from another point of view I think I have even a better claim to the title of veteran. I wonder how many here present have held their posts for five years without a break. (Laughter and applause.) Thinking over it the other day I came to the conclusion, that of all the higher official posts in India held by members of the Governor-General's Council, Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, Chief Commissioners, Agents to the Governor-General, and so on,—of only one could it be said that I had seen no change, and that was the post of the member in charge of the Finance Department. (Laughter and applause.) My honourable colleague smiled on me when I arrived, and I hope to leave him still smiling. (Laughter.) But if in the roll of veterans made up after this fashion I stand second only to Sir James Westland, there cannot be much dispute as to my right to the name. (Laughter.) I may perhaps remark in passing that this characteristic of Indian official life, the constant interchange of appointments, though within bounds it may even have advantages, is one that may before long have to be seriously considered. There are many difficulties, and I will not disturb the harmony of this meeting by even suggesting them or their remedies; but it is obvious that, whether it is a department of Government or a district of country, the occurrence in the course of four or five years of an equal number of changes in the officers in charge must be full of inconvenience, and, if it does not make for less efficient management, must at least vastly increase the labor of the officers themselves, themselves who are constantly called upon to study a fresh range of subjects, and the idiosyncrasies of the new set of persons with whom they are brought into contact. (Applause.) Gentlemen, I have also ventured to claim you as comrades in arms. I do so in no spirit of aggression. (Applause.) I have said elsewhere that the Empire of India has been won by the sword and must be held by the sword, if need be. But to-night I have no wish to introduce a martial ring into my words. I speak of a comradeship in a wider sense for the maintenance in peace and honour of the empire of our Sovereign the Queen-Empress in India. (Applause.) That is an object not for the Viceroy alone, but for every loyal subject of Her Majesty, and it imposes a duty upon all, of every class and race and creed. (Applause.)

"Sir, you have just pointed out that for us in India the due performance of our duty means hard work, and you have also justly recognised that in the matter of hard work the Viceroy has no monopoly. That is a point on which I feel strongly. It would be affectation on my part were I to deny that much labour must fall upon a Viceroy which he can share with no one, and the only plea I would put in for the holder of my office is that if he should sometimes appear pre-occupied and absorbed it should not be attributed to a sullen disposition. (Applause.) But, on the other hand, I hope you will believe that it is equally without affectation that I decline to accept any special merit for the Viceroy in this question of work. He has his work to do, and he is sent to India to do it, but every officer of Government has his work, and in most cases work that he can only do by working his hardest. I believe the level of hard work is so high in India that I cannot without a disclaimer hear any attempt to dissociate me from my comrades. (Applause.) And, sir, there is one development of this subject on which I would say a word. We all know the old fallacy that we come to Simla on a holiday excursion (laughter)—and all that need be said of that is that if Government places us where our energies and faculties find their fullest and best development, Government at any rate knows very well how to take its pound of flesh in the process. (Applause.) What I should like to urge is that we must be loyal to each other. Mr. Fanshawe has alluded to the calamities of the last two years, which have strained all the resources of

"I can't see how any family lives without Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," says J. R. Adams, a well known druggist, of Geneva, Ala., in a letter inquiring the price of a dozen bottles, that he might not only have it for use in his own family, but supply it to his neighbours. The reason some people get along without it is because they do not know its value, and what a vast amount of suffering it will save. Wherever it becomes known and used it is recognized as a necessity or it is the only remedy that can always be depended upon for bowel complaints, both for children and adults. For sale by

SMITH STANISTREET & CO. and
B. K. PAUL & CO., Chemists.

the Government. It is a mistake to suppose that those who were not present on the spot did not share in the burden and the heat of the day. There is a friend of mine here to-night who could tell not only of days but of nights spent unflinchingly in the service of the State during the weeks or months which followed the outbreak on the Malakand of July 26th, 1897. I mean the Adjutant-General (loud applause). And I know the same spirit of devotion prevailed in all departments concerned—and what department was not concerned?—with the ramifications of war, pestilence, and famine. It is a spirit which deserves general recognition in like manner and degree as the courage and determination which makes men cheerfully face death at the hands of savage foes or from the more subtle but not less deadly influences which follow in the train of famine and plague in the torrid plains or in the crowded cities of India. (Applause.)

"Sir, I have already noticed your references to the calamities of the last two years, and I ought to add my grateful thanks for the sympathetic and appreciative manner in which you have touched upon them. I agree with you entirely that it would be unpardonable to introduce controversial matter here this evening. I think it is your intention, as it is mine, that our text should be 'good fellowship.' (Applause.) I am not here to formulate a policy, to defend a Government, or to weary you by an *apologia pro mea*. My observations therefore on what I may call current politics shall be of the briefest and simplest. As to the frontier I shall only make three remarks, two of which I regard as simple statements of fact, one a statement of my own opinion. In the first place, I state as a fact which I should be prepared to prove if necessary, that the frontier wars of last year were not sought by us, were unprovoked by us, but were forced upon us in defence of interests which we were bound in honour not to sacrifice, (loud and continued applause.) In the second place, I regard it as equally indisputable that the expeditions were successful expeditions—(applause)—and fully achieved the objects for which they were sent out. Peace has now prevailed for six months in all the regions of disturbance, and as you are aware the Afridi *Jirgahs* will meet in a few days to hear the conclusions of the Government of India and Her Majesty's Government, on all the questions outstanding with them. Thirdly, I give it as my opinion that these things will in the end make for peace, and that the tribes which know now the length of our arm and have felt our power to punish, will more readily, under careful and sympathetic management, come to recognise that we have no desire to trample on their rights or to encroach on the self-government they prize, and will be more careful for some time to come how they attack us. (Applause.) Of the famine, we can equally say the enemy has been vanquished,—vanquished in a manner worthy of the Services by whom the work was done. It will always be a pride to me to remember that I was associated with them in their time of trial. (Applause.) We have yet to receive report of Sir James Lyall's Commission, but with it in their hands I have no doubt the local Governments will repair any joints in their armour, though we must all hope the necessity for putting it on will be long in coming. (Applause.) I fear we cannot say as much of our third enemy, the plague. His ways are insidious, his attacks sudden and baffling detection, and the best weapons to use against him have perhaps still to be discovered. You will probably agree with me that we may well invoke the aid of science to determine the true character of our foe. In the meantime no effort is spared in any part of the country. We have this week had the great satisfaction of seeing the port of Calcutta once more declared free. Long may it remain so. (Applause.) We parted only yesterday with our champions in this fight, Lord Sandhurst and Mr. Wingate. (Applause.) It is impossible to exaggerate the value of the cheerful courage with which my noble friend has faced this harassing duty for the last two years. (Applause.) It rejoices me extremely to believe that our Bombay friends have returned to the front, assured not only of the sympathy of the Government of India—of 'that there could be no doubt—but that we are ready and willing to help to remove difficulties, and to stand shoulder to shoulder with them. (Applause.) I think the people generally are coming to recognise that our wish is to co-operate with them for their own benefit and that nothing will please us better than to see them voluntarily adopting the precautions most consistent with their customs and habits. The spread of inoculation, especially in the south, where it is reported that numbers are flocking in to the operators, is an encouraging piece of evidence in this direction.

"Now, Sir, I have followed your lead and have remarked on the three foes which the Government of India has lately had to encounter. It must be admitted that the circumstances and especially the circumstance of their simultaneous appearance have been exceptional; but then I think the Government of India must always be prepared to meet exceptional difficulties, and so far as possible to take them as a distinguished colleague of mine once said to me 'in their stride.' (Applause.) And on one condition I believe it can be done. You, Sir, with a partiality which I daresay the occasion will be held to excuse—laughter—have attributed to me a share in these things which justice compels me to disclaim. The Viceroy does not and cannot stand alone in these matters. On the contrary no Viceroy is ever so strong as to be able to do without the support of his colleagues. From first to last my colleagues have never failed me. (Applause.) I have known that I could always count upon them one and all for wise counsel for ready aid, for the unanimity which permits prompt and energetic action. (Applause.) And,

"I can't see how any family lives without Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," says J. R. Adams, a well known druggist, of Geneva, Ala., in a letter inquiring the price of a dozen bottles, that he might not only have it for use in his own family, but supply it to his neighbours. The reason some people get along without it is because they do not know its value, and what a vast amount of suffering it will save. Wherever it becomes known and used it is recognized as a necessity or it is the only remedy that can always be depended upon for bowel complaints, both for children and adults. For sale by

SMITH STANISTREET & CO. and
B. K. PAUL & CO., Chemists.

FEW men in this country are better or more favorable known to the drug and medicine trade than Mr. E. J. Schall, buyer in the proprietary medicine department of the Meyers Bros., Drug Co., St. Louis. He says: "My boy came home from school with his hand badly lacerated and bleeding and suffering great pain. I dressed the wound and applied Chamberlain's Pain Balm, freely, all pain passed, and in a remarkably short time, it healed without leaving a scar. For wounds, sprains, swellings and rheumatism, I know of no medicine of prescription equal to it. I consider it a household necessity." Sold by

SMITH STANISTREET & CO. and
B. K. PAUL & CO., Chemists.

Sir, in answer to your appeal on behalf of the Services represented in this Club, I can only say this,—that if there is one thing that has impressed and touched me during my term of office, it is the absolute loyalty of the services to the Viceroy as the sovereign's representative. (Loud applause.) It struck me so much that some time ago I commented upon it, and the comment I made was that any Viceroy worthy of his place must wish to take advantage of it. I should like to take this opportunity of conveying through you gentlemen to the Services you represent my sense of the deep debt of gratitude I owe to them. (Applause.)

"And now, Sir, I have detained you long enough—(no, no) and though the word farewell is one that we like to postpone it must be spoken at last. I thank you for your generous appreciation of our endeavours to discharge our social duties in this community. (Applause.) You have even been kind enough to place ready to my hand an excuse for my own imperfections, of which I am the more willing to avail myself as I believe so great a master of the art of social intercourse as Lord Dufferin has used it before me, and asked that his short comings in this respect should be excused by reason of the absorbing cares of his office. But if I may tell you the truth I should never have attempted the task at all, had I not calculated on what, after your speech, Sir, I think I may say has happened, &c., that my faults are forgiven for Lady Elgin's sake. (Loud applause.) I know it has been her greatest wish that all should feel at their ease and really 'at home' at Viceregal Lodge, and that kind message I shall take home to her will amply repay her for any exertion. The entertainment of the children, to which you have so feelingly alluded has been for her and for my daughters a labour of love. They will cherish the memory of the happy faces, of the artless prettiness, of the ready affection of their little [Simla friends] (Applause.)

"I suppose no Viceroy can ever enter upon his office without many misgivings. I am inclined to think now that he cannot lay it down without feeling that he has lived the best part of his life. He will be a fortunate man indeed if he can look forward to another period comparable to the five Simla seasons which have given him occupations so absorbing and opportunities so great, and all under conditions of climate and society calculated to promote health and strength both of body and mind. You have eloquently reminded me, Sir, that the ties which bind me and my family to India are now stronger than they were. I am proud and glad to acknowledge it, and among them while life shall last there will ever remain the memory of my Simla friends and their kindness, and especially yours this evening." (His Excellency resumed his seat amid loud and continued applause.)

A STRANGE PHENOMENON.

ACCORDING to the *Madras Standard*: "On Tuesday last, at about 7 o'clock, the inmates of house No. 7, First Street, Pudupet, were considerably frightened by the fall of some bricks within the house. On the belief that it might be the work of mischievous men, a very careful search was made in the neighbouring houses and gardens for the detection of the mischief monger. All attempts made to discover the culprit during the last 6 days have been fruitless. The bricks continue to fall in greater numbers day and night. The number of houses thus annoyed has increased to 5. And bricks of all sizes fall even within rooms with closed doors and windows. This strengthens the supposition that it is likely not the work of human agency. On Friday night, at about 8 o'clock, an elderly man was making up the inmates of house No. 8 on their stupid fright at such trifles as he called them. He was also boasting that he should be the last person to be afraid of such thing. No sooner had he finished his sermon than he was surprised by the fall of a heavy brick on his right thigh. Of course, his views at once changed. At the moment the brick fell, the man was seated in the *palay* facing the public street. Some thing very extraordinary happened on Saturday morning in house No. 11. The landlord of the house made it a point to collect all these bricks and threw them in a heap in the open yard of the house. He placed on the top of this heap a brick that had recently fallen into the house. And he was astounded to find that the very same brick fell on a picture hung up on the wall. There was no mistaking the brick; for it had distinctive marks of identification and also it was dry whereas the other bricks of the heap were moistened by the rain of that morning. Much damage has been done to property. Earthen vessels are broken to pieces on the roof are broken. Yesterday (Oct-9) as the rice was boiling in an earthenware vessel in No. 7 (2), the fall of a brick broke the vessel. The same thing occurred in two houses this morning. Considering the large size of some of the bricks it is very strange that no serious hurt has been caused except in two cases. A boy named Badshah was rather severely wounded in the head by the fall of a brick as he entered one of these houses for seeing for himself what was really taking place. Again yesterday the landlord of No. 7 (2) received a similar hurt. And in all other cases the bricks fell just in front of some person, on the roof, inside the room, in the open yard etc. Such of the readers of this article as do not believe in the interference of spirits with the affairs of men are invited to see for themselves what has been taking place for the last 7 days in the western portion of the first street in Pudupet. One thing very extraordinary in the fall of the bricks is that no one has yet seen the brick as it falls. It is only after it has fallen that it is observed. Even when the doors and windows are closed, bricks continue to fall. As a general rule, bricks fall from 6 to 9 in the morning and 3 to 8 in the evening. People are generally afraid to go to that part of the 1st street (where the spirits are playing with bricks) after 6 in the evening. It will be a great boon for the people of Pudupet if any of our numerous readers will kindly suggest a remedy for this evil through the columns of your valuable paper.

THE following accompany the Viceroy on his tour:—Lady Elgin, Lady Elizabeth Smith, Sir William Cunningham, Mr. H. Babington Smith, Colonels Durand and Franklin, Captains Adam and Pollen, Aides-de-Camp, and Mr. Latimer, Assistant Private Secretary. Captain Goodridge, R. N., and Captain Baker Carr, A. D. C., join the party at Rangoon. His Excellency's arrival at Pagau, Prome, and Calcutta will be private.

"MANY have said their children would have died of croup, if Chamberlain's Cough Remedy had not been given," writes Kellam & Orr, druggists, Seaview, Va. "People come from far and near to get I and speak of it in the highest terms." This is equally true of this remedy in every community where it is known. Buy a bottle at a drug store and test it for yourself.

SMITH STANISTREET & CO. and
B. K. PAUL & CO., Chemists.

OUTRAGEOUS ATTACK UPON INDIAN
CIVILIANS.

HOW THE BRITISH PUBLIC IS MISLED.
(India.)

WE desire to call attention to the following paragraph which appeared in the "London Correspondence" of the *Scotsman* on August 1st:—"The facts recently telegraphed from Simla that a commission of high officials, which has for months been investigating charges of bribery and corruption brought against Gurdial Singh, a member of the Covenanted Civil Service, is believed to have reported him as guilty, and that two of the principal witnesses against him have been murdered, have a special significance. This is only the latest of several cases in which Hindu and Mahometan members of the Indian Civil Service have broken down from moral corruption or physical and moral cowardice. Yet the so-called National Congress and its Radical supporters, like Sir William Wedderburn, M. P., clamour for more high offices to be opened to men whose only qualification is the English education they have received in Indian colleges, chiefly at public expense. When that fairest of Radicals, the Right Hon. H. H. Fowler, M. P., became Secretary of State for India, his eyes were opened, and in the House of Commons in 1894 he declared that out of the 998 positions competed for in the Indian Civil Service, and open to all the Queen's subjects, ninety-three were held by Bengali and other Babus, of whom Gurdial Singh is one. Not only so, but there is a Native Judge in each of the five High Courts of Justice, where he is generally associated with English or Scottish barrister judges, and is, therefore, really useful and reliable. A record of the cases like Gurdial Singh's, and of others in which Native civilians, competitive and statutory, have been degraded and transferred, should be called for in Parliament. One of the earliest, when in charge of the city gaol, was summoned to put down an *emete* of the prisoners, and refused to leave his room. Another, at the head of a district for which he was selected as likely to do least harm there, was the indirect cause of such riots and demoralisation by his retrainers, that a place had to be found for him in the judicial department. Another so doctored his returns to the High Court, in order to hide the fact that he had far too many undecided cases involving the detention of witnesses for weeks, that on the report of a Commission he was turned out of the service, only to become a talking patriot against the Government. Even when Native civilians are free from evil their countrymen will not believe it. Such is the result of Asiatic experience, universal all over the eastern world. In the opinion of many of the wisest European friends of the Natives and of our Indian Empire, the time has come to limit absolutely the number of nine hundred 'covenanted' civil appointments which may be held by Natives. Some authorities would go further, and say that no district of India should ever be entrusted to the executive and magisterial control of a Native. The evidence in Gurdial Singh's case, as it has appeared in the local papers from time to time of late, has been remarkable, and should, with the Commission's report, be submitted to Parliament."

With reference to the foregoing paragraph, Mr. Romesh C. Dutt, C.I.E. (late officiating Commissioner of Orissa, and sometime member of the Legislative Council of Bengal), wrote as follows to the editor of the *Scotsman* on September 22, but up to the time of our going to press the letter, so far as we could ascertain, had not appeared:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "SCOTSMAN". Sir,—My attention has been drawn to some remarks on the dismissal of Gurdial Singh of the Punjab service, which appeared in your London Correspondence in your issue of August 1st. I regret I did not see these remarks before; they were placed before me only last night, and I take the earliest possible opportunity of replying to them. As these remarks embody statements incorrect and untrue, and are also grossly unfair to my countrymen, who feel a legitimate pride in holding positions of trust and responsibility under the British Government in India, I hope you will kindly permit me to correct a few of the statements.

Your correspondent speaks of the charges of corruption brought "against Gurdial Singh, a member of the Covenanted Civil Service." This is untrue. Gurdial Singh was not of the Covenanted Civil Service but of the Statutory Civil Service, of which I will speak further on. The Covenanted Civil Service, to which I had the honour to belong for over twenty-five years, and from which I have recently retired, is now called the Imperial Civil Service, and comprises nearly all the high administrative posts in India. There are over eight hundred appointments in this great service, and less than fifty of them are held by my countrymen; and it is a just ground of complaint with them that her Majesty the Queen's Proclamation made in 1858, that "It is our further will that so far as may be our subjects of whatever race or creed be freely and impartially admitted to offices in our service," has not been redeemed.

Your correspondent further states, referring to Gurdial Singh's case, that "this is only the latest of several cases in which Hindu and Mahometan members of the Indian Civil Service have broken down from moral corruption, or physical and moral cowardice."

This is untrue if by Indian Civil Service he means the Covenanted Civil Service, which is its ordinary and accepted signification. There has not been one single case in Bengal (except that of Mr. Banerjee, to which I will refer further on), and there has not, I believe, been one single case in all India in which any member of the Covenanted Civil Service, Hindu or Mahometan, has broken down from corruption or cowardice. As a retired Indian member of the Covenanted Indian Civil Service, I consider it my duty to make this assertion in justice and fairness to my brother members of the same service, and I challenge contradiction.

Your correspondent darkly refers to incidents which led to the transfer of an Indian civilian from charge of a district in which he had been unable to keep order. He gives no names, and I am unable to verify or traverse the statement. On the other hand there have been instances in which it has been necessary to transfer European officers from charge of districts, and in one instance to send an Indian officer to restore order and peace. I will not mention names, but the official *Gazette* of Bengal of past years, in which Government Resolutions relating to such cases were published, will support my statement.

I have mentioned the case of Mr. Banerjee before. Your correspondent alludes to this case when he says that he "doctored his returns to the High Court." I was in Bengal and in the service when this happened, and I can assure you that among a large portion of the members of the service, the impression was that Mr. Banerjee was the victim of a bad system of submitting returns which was then widely prevalent. The civilians' paper, the *Observer*, called the vitiated system by the well-known name of "*judging a naksha*," which was then not uncommon in India, and the *Observer* protested against sacrificing an Indian civilian for a fault or negligence which was then not uncommon with European officers. What the Government of Bengal and the Government of India have since thought about Mr. Banerjee is shown by the fact that they have appointed him honorary magistrate of Calcutta, and have sanctioned his election as member of the Legislative Council of Bengal. Do not these facts prove that the Government themselves are now conscious that Mr. Banerjee was the victim of a bad system rather than a willing offender? Is it possible to suppose that if he really had been guilty of dishonest practice the Government would have loaded him since with

civic honours? And I maintain that this is the only one instance in which an Indian member of the Covenanted Service has broken down—and that was twenty-five years ago. I will not stop to mention the cases which have happened within these twenty-five years in which it has been found necessary to degrade, transfer, European members of the same service, or compel them to retire. There are black sheep in every flock, and it is not honest to judge the flock by the bad exceptions.

"Even when Native civilians are free from evil, their countrymen will not believe it," says your correspondent. This is grossly untrue. During a course of over twenty-five years' service, I have seen my countrymen placed in charge of large and heavy districts, some of them with a population of over three millions, and I have never known them lose confidence and trust in their countrymen as administrators. The popularity and success of my countrymen as district officers was so marked and conspicuous in some instances as to attract attention. Pardon me, sir, if I am tempted to mention in this connexion the last appointment which I myself had the honour to hold before I left India in 1897, as officiating Commissioner of Orissa and Superintendent of Tributary States. In the latter capacity I had to superintend the administration of some eighteen Tributary States, visit the Rajas in their dominions, inspect their systems of rule and sometimes to advise and instruct them. And I take this opportunity of gratefully recording the fact that throughout the time that I held this appointment I had the honour and privilege of enjoying the trust and confidence, and I may be permitted to add, the friendship and respect of every prince that I had to deal with. Asiatic experience is not different from European experience. Trust begets trust and confidence; unworthy mistrust and suspicion has been the ruin of states and empires in India before now.

I have only one word to add in regard to the "Statutory Civil Service" to which Gurdial Singh belonged. When that service was formed, the people of India asked that selections should be made in the usual way, *i. e.*, by open competition. The Government decided otherwise, *viz.*, to select into the service such men as had given satisfaction by past work. This was good in theory but bad in practice, because, speaking from my official experience, sycophancy often passes in India for good work. The result was that the statutory service had some good members and some bad. Further recruitment to the service has been stopped, and those in the service are being merged in the provincial or lower administrative services of India.

Your correspondent calls for a record of the cases in which Indian officers have broken down. If counting black sheep be grateful and profitable work, let it be done; but both with regard to Indian and European officers—and I am willing to abide by the result of the comparison—I myself think such work both dirty and unprofitable; because, in spite of rare exceptions, the Indian services, both European and Native, will I think compare favourably in honesty, ability, and devotion, with any service on the face of the earth. I myself consider it an honour and a privilege to have belonged to the Covenanted Civil Service of India, and looking back over a period of more than a quarter of a century, I contemplate with pride the work of my comrades in arms, European and Indian, who devoted their life to the honest and zealous performance of the work which they undertook. It is an unworthy work, and a dirty work, to pick out the failures where all try their best, and where so many achieve brilliant success.

And if you look down the ladder, in the provincial services, among civil judges, deputy magistrates, tahsildars, settlement officers, and others, the record is much the same—one of brilliant and surprising success, with few and rare cases of failure. It is the proud and just boast of Great Britain that the services she has organised in India, European and Native, will compare favourably in honesty and devotion with the services of any part of the world. The High Courts of India have repeatedly extolled qualifications of Native Indian officers. Anglo-Indian papers in India, like the *Pioneer*, acknowledge the general probity, ability, and honesty of Native Indian officers in the judicial and executive services, subordinate and superior. Mr. Robinson Souttar, M. P., only the other day described forcibly and eloquently in the House of Commons the high moral tone of the Native services in India. The evidence on this point comes from every direction, and is conclusive, and it is scarcely an honourable endeavour to throw dirt on any section of the great Indian services because of the failure of one man here and there.

Yours truly,

ROMESH C. DUTT,

Of the Indian Civil Service (retired).

September 22, 1898.

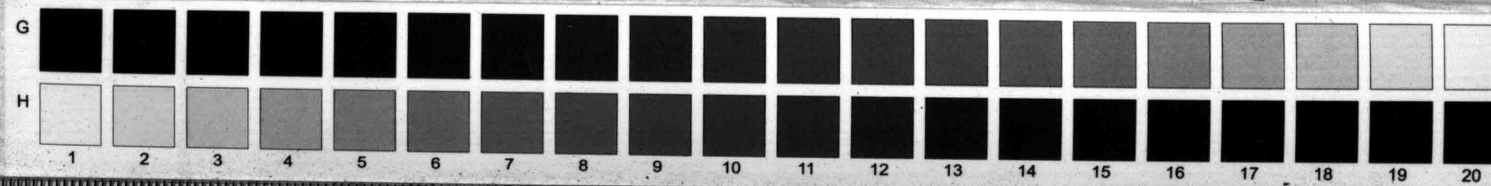
THE scavengers in the Bangalore Cantonment threaten to strike work, owing to several deaths among them from plague, and claim more wages for the risks they run in doing plague work. The Municipality have wired to the Bombay Presidency for sweepers.

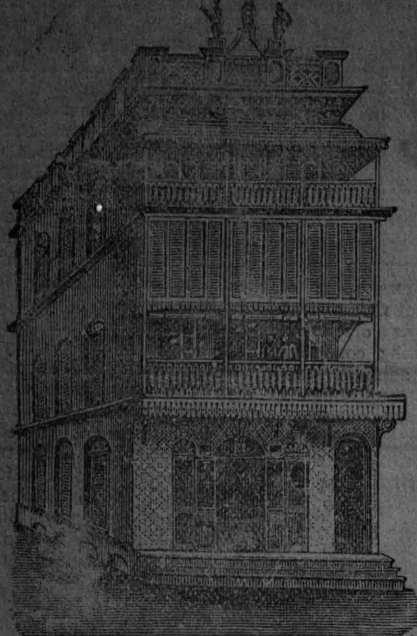
A COLOMBO telegram says that the P. and O. steamer *Bengal* arrived there from Bombay on Saturday morning, and reported a case of plague on board, the patient being a lascar. He died shortly before arrival in Colombo, the body being buried at sea, about three miles off Colombo.

THE Bengal and North Western Railway Company are inviting the Viceroy to attend the opening of the new bridge over the Gogra, and have requested that if prevented from attending His Excellency will permit the structure to be called the Elgin Bridge. The construction is being accelerated in order to enable Lord Elgin to include the ceremony in the programme of his final tour.

THE Bombay plague returns now show a total of over a lakh and a half of cases, of which close on a hundred and twenty-one thousand proved fatal. Of these, roughly speaking, thirty-three thousand cases and twenty-nine thousand deaths occurred in Bombay City. The Presidency list classifies very carefully the plague deaths registered, and show how intensely other cities and districts besides Bombay have suffered. Karachi City out of 7,398 had 5,991 fatal cases; Poona, 9,382 attacks and 6,998 deaths; Surat, 7,645 and 5,656; Thana, 9,156 and 6,911; Satara, 18,095 and 14,088; Sholapur, Belgum, Dharwar, Kolhapur and Cutch have also heavy figures, Dharwar reporting the largest totals, *viz.* 1,604 and 1,424 in the past week. Belgum coming second with 1,506 and 1,162.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the formation of a new circle of superintendence in the Punjab Irrigation Branch for the construction of the Jhelum Canal, which is now to be taken in hand. As the Chenab Canal scheme is nearing completion, the new charge will be formed out of the present Chenab Circle. The large Chenab Canal, comprising five executive divisions, will from one circle under Mr. G. M. Field. The new circle will comprise the Jhelum Canal and the existing irrigation works in the Shahpur and Peshawar districts, and will be in charge of Mr. Sidney Preston. The head-quarters of both circles will be in Lahore for the present at least.





AYURVEDIC PHARMACY,
18-1, Lower Chitpore Road,
Calcutta.

Novelty in Ayurvedic
Medicine.

KAVIRAJ, NOGENDRA NATH SEN'S
Ayurvedic Pharmacy,
18-1, Lower Chitpore Road, Tariti Bazar
CALCUTTA.

Telegraphic Address, "KAVIRAJ
CALCUTTA."

KAVIRAJ NOGENDRA NATH SEN, Physician,
Surgeon, Accoucher, Member, Paris Chemical
Society, Surgical Aid Society, (London), Society
of Chemical Industry (London), Indian Medical
Association, and Calcutta Medical Society, etc.,
etc., practises the Ayurvedic System of Medicine
after having learnt the principles of Western Medi-
cal Science, and obtained with credit a Diploma
from one of the Government Medical Institutions
of the country.

KARNA-ROGANTAKA TAILA,

OR

EAR DROPS.

It cures otorrhoea, otitis, tympanitis, inflammation
of all other diseases of the ear. Deafness, if not of
long standing, is sure to be cured by its use.

Price per phial ———— Rs. 12
Packing and postage ———— " 6.

CHYAVANA-PRASA,

OR

Our Own Health-Restorer.

This medicine not only allays all local irritation
but improves the digestion and strengthens the constitu-
tion. Hence, it is used with the most signal suc-
cess in Asthma, Bronchitis, Cough, Consumption,
Influenza, and all affections of the Throat and the
Chest.

It diminishes the secretion of mucus in the
bronchial tubes and lessens the irritation of the res-
piratory centre. It increases longevity and renders
the organs strong. It sharpens the memory and in-
telligence and gives vitality to the old and debilitated
tissues. It restores the body to beauty and the
bloom of early youth and supplies physical strength
and power or endurance to it. It stimulates the
appetite and induces activity in the flow of the secre-
tions. It is of great service to the young, old, and
the weak. It is infinitely better than Codiver Oil.
For proving its superiority to Codiver Oil, one need
only use it for a short while. The tradition is that
it was with this medicine that the Asvins, the celestial
physicians, restored the Kishi Chyavana, emaciated
and weak with age and penances, to the bloom
and beauty of youth.

Price for 7 doses ———— Rs. 2 0
Packing and postage ———— " 0 4

Specific for Diabetes.—The regular use of the
above medicine is sure to cure Diabetes. It entirely
removes general debility, burning of the palms and
soles, weakness of the brain, excessive thirst, semi-
nal debility resulting from excessive urination or
discharge of such urine matter with the urine, and
acid eructations, aching pains in the limbs, slight
edema of the legs, drowsiness, lowness of spirit, etc.

Price for two boxes of medicine with
a phial of oil ———— Rs. 5 0
Packing and postage ———— " 0 4

Anti-worm Powder cures all sorts of Ring-
worm. Price 8 annas per phial. Postage Ans. 4 only.
Keshi-ranjan Oil of the best sweet-scented oil
for vertigo, and headache, caused by nervous debil-
ity. It remarkably assists the growth of hair. Price,
per phial Re. 1. Packing and postage Ans. 6.

We keep ready for sale all kinds of Medicines,
Medicated Oils, Ghees, Mazaradhwaja, prepa-
red under our own direct supervision.
Prescriptions, with or without Medicines, sent
to every part of India and Ceylon, Cape Colony,
and the British Isles, on receipt (by post) of full
account of diseases.

Illustrated Catalogues, containing full ac-
counts of diseases and remedies, are transitted on
application.
Thousands of unsolicited Testimonials, from all parts
of India, about the remarkable efficacy of our
Specifics and other Medicines.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

Our customers, patrons, and friends are requested
to direct their Letters, Money-orders, etc., hence-
forth to this new address, viz., 18-1, Lower Chit-
pore Road, Calcutta, in future.

KAVIRAJ NOGENDRA NATH SEN,
Govt. Medical Diploma Holder,
AND

Member of the Chemical Society, Paris,
Medical Society, Calcutta,
" " Indian Medical Association,
" " Society of Chemical Industry
(London),
" " Surgical Aid Society (London).
18-1 Lower Chitpore Road,
Calcutta.

নতুন উপস্থাপন মুলাবালী।

শ্রীমন্ত রামনাথ বর্গাচী এম ডি সাহিত্য
সম্পাদক কর্তৃক প্রকাশিত। এই উপস্থাপন
খানির সাময়িক চিত্র আঁত উৎকৃষ্ট ভাবে সরল
ভাষায় লিখিত। ইহা পাঠ করিলে সকলেই
সাংসারিক সম্বন্ধে অনেক শিক্ষা পাইবেন। বলা
বাহুল্য যে ইহা একখানি উৎকৃষ্ট ক্রীড়া
পুস্তক। প্রথম একশত প্রাক্ককে এক খানি
এক টাকা মূল্যের বুদ্ধাবন বহুলা ও আঁত আনা
মূল্যের একখানি বিহিতিক। দর্শন উপহার দিব,
অথচ ডাকমূল্য ও ভিঃ পিঃ বহুত পছন্দ না।
শ্রীমন্ত রামনাথ বর্গাচী, কলিকাতা।

New Books.

GENERAL LETTER WRITER.—Containing 523
letters. Useful to every man in every position of life for
daily use. Re. 1-2 as. Postage 1 an.
(2) HELPS TO THE STUDY OF ENGLISH.—An
exhaustive collection of PHRASES, IDIOMS, PROVERBS,
etc., with explanations and proper uses. Re. 1 Post 1 an.
(3) HAND-BOOK OF ENGLISH SYNONYMS.—Explained
with illustrative sentences. Aids to the right use of
synonymous words in composition. 5 as. Post 1 an.
By V. P. 2 as. extra. To be had of BOSE, BANERJI
& Co., 26, Nawabdi Ostagar's Lane, Calcutta.

"Once Tried Favored Always." The "Mundul Flat" "Srutu Mundul Flute"

(i. e., box harmonious containing sruties)
That Supplied to H. H. The Maharaja of
Independent Tibbera (Hill).



The best Box Harmoniums of the and to play
and accompany Bengali, Hindi and
English Music.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

Viols, Violas, Violoncellos, Double Basses
Clarinets, Horns, Piccolos, Fagocets, Banjos
Guitars, Mandolins, Strings, Reeds, Piano and
Harm. in Materials and Fittings, Strings, etc.,
etc. Best prices. Humble Margins.

Prices of 1 and 1/2 Flutes
Rs. 35, 40, 60, 75 100 and 150.
Orders Solicited.

MUNDUL & CO.,

Manufacturers, Importers, Pairs (and Tuners
of Musical Instruments, Strings, Wires, and all
sorts of sittings, etc.

No. 3, Bow Bazar Street, and
5, Lower Chitpore Road, Calcutta.

KUNTALINE.

A Delightfully Perfumed Oil for
Preserving the Hair.

KUNTALINE is made from a selection
of the purest vegetable oil, the oil being
highly refined and made perfectly odorless
by a new and harmless process which is our
own.

KUNTALINE is Beautifully Scented,
and will be found to be very sweet and
fragrant, and is without doubt the finest
perfumed Hair Oil offered to the public.
Its odour is very mild and refreshing.

KUNTALINE is an excellent Preserver
and Invigorator of the Hair. It will arrest
the falling off of the Hair, and bring about
a new and steady growth. It will also keep
the Head cool, and free from dandriff and
can be used for Infant's and Children's hair.

AN ABSOLUTELY PURE OIL.
KUNTALINE is a highly refined and
absolutely pure oil. The following Analytical
Certificate from the most celebrated and
eminent chemist in the land, Dr. P. C. Rai,
will prove it.

"I have put to careful analysis a sample
of KUNTALINE prepared by Mr. H. Bose,
and I have found it to consist of vegetable
oil in a highly refined state, and perfectly
free from any Acid, Alkali Metal or other
injurious ingredients; nor does it contain any
Alcohol. It is likewise very agreeably per-
fumed, and I can confidently recommend
it as A REALLY GOOD HAIR OIL."

THE BEST HAIR OIL.

KUNTALINE has acquired an extensive
sale, and become a great favourite with
the Ladies of our country. We guarantee it
to be THE BEST HAIR OIL in the
market at any price. Please read elsewhere
the Testimonials from Ladies and Gentle-
men of the very highest position and rank
throughout India.

PRICES OF KUNTALINE.

KUNTALINE is put up in round 6-oz
bottles and neatly packed in a Beautiful
Card-board Case at the following prices:—

	Rs.	As.
Sweet Scented	1	0
Lily Scented	1	8
Rose Scented	2	0
Jasmin Scented	2	0

The Sweet Scented Kuntaline is the
best Hair Oil for everyday use. It has a
very sweet and lasting fragrance. Quality
considered it is the cheapest hair oil in the
market.

The Lily, the Rose and the Jasmin
Scented Kuntaline are perfumed with
the odour of fresh flowers only. They will
diffuse the delightful fragrance of fresh
blooming flowers, and are without doubt
the finest perfumed Hair Oils made.

H. BOSE,

Perfumer,
62, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

THE UNIVERSAL MARRIAGE PROVISION AND FAMILY RELIEF FUND.

ESTABLISHED—MAY 1897.

Obj. CT:—(1) To afford pecuniary help to the
marriages of nominees of its members.

(2) To make suitable provisions for the nominees
of its members during life-time or after death.
Thus the Fund has two departments—"D" (Death)
and "M" (Marriage). It paid away as bonus in
the "D" and "M" departments Rs. 8,110-4 and Rs.
16,848-8 from 1894-95 upto 1897-98 respectively.
Agencies in Amritsar, Majitha and Sylhet, at Mora-
dabad in the N.W. P., at Jamalpur (Monghyr), and
at Cocanada and Dowlaishweram in the Madras
Presidency. For particulars, Forms, Rules, and
Reports, apply with one anna postage stamp to

SARAT CHANDRA GHOSH,

Secretary.

17, Harimohan Bose's Lane,
Masjidbari Street Calcutta.

NITYANANDA BISWAS

Jeweller, R. Poddary Shop,
Rampur Bazar, Ghoramara, Rajshahi



All sorts of gold silver and jewellery ornamental
are kept ready for sale, and also made to order as
cheaper rates than others. Confident of the superior
quality of the articles and moderate prices at which
they are sold, I invite comparison and challenge
competition. For particulars see illustrated catalogue
price 6 annas including postage. Customers buying
ornaments worth Rs. 100 will get a catalogue free of
cost.

DEAR SIR,—The ornaments which you have
supplied to me on order, on the occasion of my daughter's
marriage, have all been of approved design and of
neat workmanship. I cannot too highly recom-
mend the promptitude with which my order was com-
plied with. Thanking you for the same and wishing you
success, I remain (Sd.) Kedar Nath Sanyal, Ex. Asst.
Commr, Habiganj, Sylhet. Dated 3rd Jan. 1898
Babu Nityananda Biswas of Rampur-Booleah has
executed my orders with great promptness, and the
workmanship he has exhibited is highly creditable.
He is, as far as I am able to judge, honest and trust-
worthy in his dealing with his customers. He fully
deserves encouragement and patronage.

Dated. 4-2-90 (Sd.) Nil Kant Majumdar
Professor Presidency College.

Kuntal-Kanti Taila.



This sweet-scented oil
cures all kinds of hair
diseases such as baldness,
untimely whiteness and
falling off of hairs. When
properly used it makes the
deep black, glossy,
luxuriant and their roots
strong. It keeps the brain
cool and cures all sorts of
headaches and Hypochon-
dria, weakness of the brain,
want of cheerfulness, ir-
easiness and inattention to
duties. Those who have
not natural strength and vigour of their brain by
excessive mental labour, drinking, unusual intercourse
or keeping up nights, will find an infallible remedy in
this oil. Moreover it brings sound sleep and cools
the hot blood. The like of this excellent oil has
never been known.

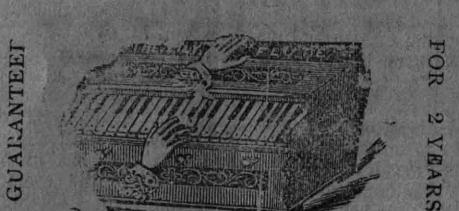
Price	Postage	Packing	V. P. Com.
1 Phial As. 8	As. 8	0	As. 2
3 Phials Rs. 15	Re. 1	As. 2	" 2
6 " Rs. 28	Re. 1-8	" 2	" 2
12 " 4-8	Rs. 3	" 4	" 2

No. 75, Neemo Gossain's Lane Calcutta

G. KUR & SONS.

Manufacturers and Importers of Musical
Instruments, Strings, fittings, etc.
52, Dhurumtollah Street, Calcutta.
The Best Box Harmonium of the Day

JILY-FLUTE.



The best Harmonium for playing Bengali
and Hindustani airs.
Exquisite tone and touch, beautiful design, and
sound workmanship characterize this High Class
Harmonium.

3 Octaves with 3 Stops Rs. 35, 38, (best 40.)
Mofussil Order executed by V. P. P.
Catalogue free on application.

Monks Elixir

THE GREAT INDIAN REMEDY.

Sp. cific for Dog and Jackal bites and the only in-
fallible remedy for Hydrophobia.

The antidote to canine poison is an indigenous
preparation of a veteran and eminent medical man
City, and has been given to us with the bonafide
of relieving suffering humanity after two years
perment

ACTION.—It arrests bleeding from the bite
instantaneously, subdues inflammation and reduced
swelling of the bitten part in 3 or 4 days at the most
purifies the blood by eliminating the poison.

REMARKS.—The medicine should be discontinued
when the inflammation has gone down. The dis-
appearance of inflammation is a sure index of the
elimination of the poison. The medicine should be
used immediately after or within a fortnight after the
bite. It acts as a preventive live against the develop-
ment of Hydrophobia by purifying the blood
When hydrophobia is developed and the medicine
used, give immediate relief, the concentrated tincture
of this medicine, sold here at 10 as per drachm is
to be used. The preparation has never been found to
fail in a single instance. No household should be
without it.

NUMEROUS TESTIMONIALS

Each phial 2 Rs. exclusive of packing and postage
Sole Agents, B. K. KOR, and BROTHERS,
4, Sookee Street, Calcutta.

KAVIRAJ

BIJOY RATNA SEN KAVIRANJAN'S

AYURVEDIC AUSHADHALAYA

5, Kumartuli Street, Calcutta.

Musks.—It is one of the best ingredients of
many of the Ayurvedic medicines, which cannot be
prepared effectually without genuine musk. This
article, which is usually sold in the Calcutta market
as genuine, has often been found to be artificially
adulterated. We have therefore arranged to obtain
our supply of genuine musks from Assam, Nepal
and Cashmere a large stock of which are always
available for sale at this Aushadhalaya.
Assamimuskus Rs. 40 per tola.
Nepali and Cashmeri musks Rs. 35 per tola.
Chavanaprasha.—(The best of the Ayurvedic
rasayanas.) It is stated in Ayurveda that the very old
sat Chavara had the revival of youth by the use of this
medicine. Hence it is called "Chavanaprasha." Many
of the Indians are aware of the name of this rasayana.
No other medicine has yet been invented so nice as
the Chavanaprasha, which can be used both in good
health and during illness. This medicine, if continued
regularly, also completely cures cough, constipation,
asthma, phthisis, natural weakness, nervous debility
and other troublesome diseases. It is a marvellous reme-
dy for diseases of the lungs, heart, liver, impurity of
blood and weak constitution. Besides these, the
descriptions and effects of this medicine, as proudly
related by the *rishtis* (old clever physicians,) have all
been proved to be true after long trials. Price Rs. 4
for a phial for a month's use, packing two annas.
V. P. fee two annas, and postage in addition to be
paid locally.

Kalpa-latika-Batika.—It is a marvellous
dy for general debility, loss of appetite and loss
of cheerfulness. It is absolutely free from any intoxi-
cating ingredient, such as opium, &c. Box containing
pills (for one month) Rs. 4, packing 1 anna. V. P. fee
2 annas, and postage 4 annas.

Kandeva-Ghrita.—It is a powerful remedy in
cases of mental depression and loss of the retentive faculty,
caused by too much study or exercise of the brain.
This is especially beneficial to students—for it improves
and strengthens memory and sagacity. Ghrita for one
month, Rs. 4, packing 2 annas, V. P. fee 2 annas and
postage 12 annas.

Mohasomeswar-Batika.—This cures diabe-
tes, Albumenuria and like diseases. Box containing
pills for one month Rs. 4, packing 1 anna, V. P. fee
2 annas and postage 4 annas.

Jivanti Rasayan.—It is a best remedy for
all impurities of blood, disorder of the bowels, itching
of the body, pain over body, effects of mercury and
disorder of the liver. Those who are suffering from
the effects of syphilis or mercury are recommended
to try Brihat-Jivanti-Rasayan. Besides these, in all
other cases, Jivanti-Rasayan is suitable. Each phial Rs. 2
V. P. fee 2 annas, packing 2 annas and postage 12
annas.

Himabindu-Oil.—It cures all sorts of headache
and disease of the brain, proceeding from too much
study and loss of sleep or vigour. Each phial Rs. 1, pack-
ing 1 anna, V. P. fee 2 annas and postage in addition.

Kesharaj-Oil.—This prevents the hair from
becoming grey before time, preserves the hair and
cures all sorts of skin diseases of the head and defects
of the hair. It also cures sleeplessness. Its regular use
is a preventive for brain and hair complaints. It may
be used by men and females alike and is highly
perfumed. The fragrance lasts even after washing.
Price is very cheap, if its valuable medical properties
are considered. Each phial 1 Rupee, packing 2 annas,
V. P. fee 2 annas and postage in addition.

JUST OUT !! JUST OUT !! JUST OUT !!

THE HINDU SYSTEM OF MORAL

SCIENCE.

(SECOND EDITION)

THE HINDU SYSTEM OF RELIGIOUS

SCIENCE AND ART.

BY

BABU KISORI LAL SARKAR, M. A., B. L.

Price one Rupee each.

Opinion of the Hon'ble P. Ananda Charlu, Rai

Bahadur, C. I. E., Member of the Supreme

Legislative Council, regarding the Hindu System

of Moral Science:—

"The book deserves to be made a first text book
of religious teaching in every school. I will ask every
Hindu to read it. I want every young man to be
taught. I cannot do better justice than to proclaim
it as a little manual worth its weight in gold deserving
to be read by every Hindu parent and by him to
be taught to his sons and daughters."

An extract from the opinion of The Amrita Bazar

Patrika regarding the Hindu System of Religious

Science and Art:—

If "The Hindu System of Moral Science", by
Babu Kishori Lal Sankar, M. A., B. L., evoked
admiration from many distinguished Hindus and
such eminent Christians of world-wide celebrity as
Professor Cowell, his treatise entitled "The Hindu
System of Religious Science and Art" which has
just been published, will, we doubt not, secure still
greater admiration for his complete grasp of the
difficult subject of the different systems of Hindu
religion and the mastery way in which he has
presented it to the world."

Gentlemen, wishing to have a copy will please
communicate at once with, BABU SARASI LAL
SARKAR, B. A., L. M. S.,
121, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

স্বপ্নে প্রাপ্ত।

অতিক রোগের ঔষধ।

আমার প্রতিভা কর্তৃক স্বপ্নে প্রাপ্ত এই

মাতৃষধি ধারণে এ বাবু অনেক রোগী আরোগ্য

লাভ করিয়াছেন। ইহা ধারণে বিশেষ কোন

নিয়ম প্রতিপালন করিতে হয় না, কিন্তু এই

ঔষধ সমস্ত স্থানে প্রচার নাই। ইহার মূল্য

লগ্না নিম্নে; তবে গোপালবিল্বের প্রণামী

ও রূপার মান্দির মূল্য ইত্যাদি বাবদ মোট

১/০ লাগিবেক। ভিঃ পিঃ তে ঔষধ পাঠান

যায়। বোগীর নাম জানা আবশ্যক।

শ্রীযতীন্দ্রনাথ দত্ত

গ্রাম কলুদী, পোঃ আঃ বগিয়া, জেলা যশোহর।

লাইব্রেরী জন্য টেষ্ট বুক কমিটি

কর্তৃক অনুমোদিত।

ছত্রপতি শিবাজী ঙাং

শ্রীযুক্ত পণ্ডিত সত্যচরণ শাস্ত্রী

মহাশয় প্রণীত।

শাস্ত্রী মহাশয় মহারাষ্ট্র প্রদেশের গ্রামে

প্রশ্নে ভ্রমিঃ ইহার রচনা করিয়াছেন

শিবাজী এই বড় বিস্তৃত জীবনী আর নাই,

ইতিমধ্যে নানা ভাবায় অস্থির হইয়াছে।

মহারাজ প্রতাপাদিত্য ঙাং

বঙ্গের শেষ স্বাধীন মহারাষ্ট্র বিস্তৃত জীবনী।

২০ কর্ণওয়ালিস স্ট্রীট মুম্বত্য় শ্রীমন্ত শ্রীমন্ত

ও অন্যান্য পুস্তকালয়ে পাওয়া যাইবে।

কলিকাতা।

PERFECT BRAZIL PEBBLE dSectacles and Foldes

Spectacles	Foldes
Steel Frame Rs. 6.	Steel Frames Rs. 7.
Nickel " " 7.	Nickel " " 8.
Silver " " 10.	Silver " " 12.
Gold " " 25.	Gold " " 30.

All kinds of Repairs undertaken. New Frames
fitted. Pebbles and Crystals of accurate measure
matched. Special attention paid to Oculist's
criptions. Mofussil orders per V. P. Price list
on application.

DEV. MULLICK & CO.

Opticians and Spectacles Makers
20, Lal Bazar Street, Calcutta.

গ্রন্থ বিতরণ।

"বন্ধ্যত্ব ও মাতৃত্ব"

আমার প্রথম পুস্তক "কাম-শাস্ত্র" প্রস্তুত হইয়া

বিতরণ হইতেছে। আশা করি সাধারণ ইহা

গুণ গ্রহণ করিবেন। আমার দ্বিতীয়